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LINES.

VOL. XVIII.

UNGER'S CRIME.

OW HE SAWED HIS FRIEND TO

SK, January 30 .- Edward Unger, the murderer of August Bohl, whose body was found last week in a trunk shipped to Balti-

"I live at 22 Ridge street. I have known Bohl since November, 1880. I first met him at my saleon. No. 24 Aldridge street, where he saled in answer to an advertisement which I had put in the Staats Zeitung for a partner. We could not agree upon terms and I subse we could not agree upon terms and I sussequently give up business at that number. I went to live at 22 Ridge street. A short time afterward August came to live with me, arrangement being that he was to pay me half the rent, which was \$6.50 a month, and onethird of the household expenses.

THE TRAGEDY REACHED On the night of January 20, 1887, after sup per my sen Edward left the house, leaving Bohi and pyself in the rooms. We remained talking and reading until about 9:30. Bohl about his hard luck. He called me a hard name. I told him that I was no such thing, and put my hand up to shove him away. He then struck me on the neck with his fist, and knocked me down. I sprang to my feet and attempted to strike him with a poker, which I had to my hand. Bohl grabbed the poker from my hand, and at the same time seized a knife from the table, and ran after me. I ran to the bedroom. He followed me. I picked up the hammer from the chest under the bed. He made another lunge at me with the knife, and I warded it off, receiving a slight cut in the and. I then struck him with the hammer, e staggered and I followed him up and nek again, the hammer SINKING INTO THE SKULL

as fan as the handle. He staggered and fell back on the sofa dead. This occurred about ny son seeing what had happened, I took the body from the sofa and put it on the floor close by the wall. I then took Bohl's sleeping cot, and placed it on its side before him and leaning against the wall, covered the ends with some clothes. My son soon came home, and we went to bed together in the bed-

"Where's August?" he asked. "He's gone out," said I.

y, January 21st, as soon as my boy e for his work, I went out to buy to put the body in. I was una ble to get a bag, and bought two yards of rub ber cioth at eighty cents a yard. I bought a butcher's saw for ninety cents. I drank much whisky, and got back to the house at nine a. on. I spread the rubber cloth on the floor, and laid the body upon it. I then started to cut

"I first cut the head from the body and laid It aside, and wrapped it in a paper, and part of his clothing. I then cut both legs off, and. I think, the left arm, close to the shoulder. I then took Bohl's trunk. It was too short and I cut off the feet and put them in the 1runk. I then put the body on top of the legs, and think, the arm on the body. I took part of the clothes of the deceased and some papers, wiped the floor with them and then put them on top of the body in the trunk. locked the trunk and wrapped it with rope. then left my house, after cleaning the blood up and locking the door.

TAKING THE HEAD UNDER MY ARM, which was then wrapped up in clothing belonging to Bohl, and also some newspaper. I went to the Grand street ferry, went in the forward part of the ferryboat, leaned over the front railing, looking into the water, and when the boat got midway in the river I dropped the head and clothing into the waassumed that the paddle wheel struck it, and I then went to the house of Henry Siegel, 205 Throop avenue, and learning that Siegel was sick, I told his wife that August Bohl had gone to Chicago the I then returned to my fying there about four o'clock in the after-Between five and six the same day, h the assistance of an Italian whom I met h the street, and to whom I gave a quarter, stree', and asked permission to leave it over night, which was granted, i called for it Saturday morning, cut nine o'clock, brought it out on the side-I gave a carman thirty cents to the saloon of Henry Beuse, 39 Kent Brooklyn. I got permission from Beuse to leave the trunk a few minutes until I went to Westcott's express office. I told the ress man where he was to call, and returned to Beuse's store. I got some mucilage and

"After placing this label on the trunk I left the store and requested Beuse to give the 2runk to the express man and take his receipt and that I would call for it in the evening. I did call that same evening and received the Receipt from Beuse. I then went home.

"John A. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., to be called

DID NOT MEAN TO KILL HIM. "I did'nt mean to kill the deceased, but he was a quarrelsome man, and I believed that my life was in danger when I struck him. The manner in which I disposed of the body was so as to save myself and family from dis

All the facts stated by Unger have been corrobbrated, and he will be arraigned in the Tomb's police court tomorrow morning. The coro ner's inquest will be held on Tuesday after

The interest which the public take in the horror was shown by the presence of crowds in front of the building all day. During the dinner who several hundred men, women and children crowded both sidewalks, and, when two lookers a party of wagen and Policemen drove up in a patrol wagon and sarried away the lounge, all the neighborhood sent its hundreds to swell the crowd and increase the excitement. Now and then an adventurous spectator would climb up stairs and transaction. trave admission to the room, which was in tharge of an onicer, under instructions to deny admission to all who did not possess orders was pinned on the door. immediately ch a painted figure 13 gave a last cate to the superstition which clings ged fateful number. THE MURDERED MAN.

ice were fairly successful in their information regarding the previous

lives of the murderer and his victim. It was ascertained that the name of the latter was Angust Bohl or Bohle. A savings bank book discovered on Unger when he was arrested showed that the dead man had about \$1.160 on deposit at the Franklin Savings Bank Bohl visited the bank October 6, 1886, and made a deposit. He gave 1850 as the year of his birth, his occupation that of butcher, and his residence No. 208 West Thirty-seventh Street. He made several other deposits, at one time having \$2,300 on deposit. He was last at the bank in the early part of the mouth, when he drew a small sum against his account. From a friend of the deceased, named Andrew Bieser, Jr., of No. 695 Ninth avenue, it was ascertained that he was born in the eastern part of Prussia, was of about 150 pounds weight,

From a friend of the deceased, named Andrew Bieser, Jr., of No. 695 Ninth avenue, it was ascertained that he was born in the eastern part of Prussia, was of about 150 pounds weight, had blonde hair, small light-colored mustache, and gray eyes. The only distinctive mark on his body was the malformation of a bent finger on one of his hands. "I first met Bohl," said Mr. Beiser, "in Glas 70w, Scotland, in 1873. Two years later he was a partner with a man named Forester, engaged in the manufacture of beef and sheep casings in Bradford, England. He came later to the United States, going to California and thence to Oregon, where he worked for several years in an establishment of some kind at the mouth of the Columbia river. In July, 1830 he came to New York and called upon me at my residence, No. 316 West Forty-ninth street. He had then in his possession a draft for \$1,200, drawn by a bank in Oregon on the Chemical bank in this city. He had it certified at the Chemical bank and it exchanged for a draft on Germany at the banking bouse of Hallgarten & Cb., of Exchange-place and Broad street. He told me at the time that he was going to Germany to collect money due him from an estate. He went there and returned in about two months tolnew York, bringing with him a draft on school commissioner Tansen, who keeps a stationery store on Avenue D, between Third and Fourth streets. He got for the draft a check on the German Rychange bank, at Bowery and Bond street. He then went to a western town called Passillem, in either Kamas or Nebraska, and remained there until late in September, when he returned to this city and deposited \$1,000 in the Franklin Savings bank. Some time after this he met a heavy, tall man, whose description tallies with that of the arrested man, Unger. With him he went to the butcher shop kept by a man named Goetz, at Morrell and Naret streets, Williamsburg, and offered to sell him six kegs of sheep casings, which came from the establishment of G. Kaempfe, at Thirty-eighth street and North river. This occurre

THE MURDERER'S CAPEER.
Of Edward Unger, it was found that he was born in Magdeburg. Prussia, and came here when he was fifteen years old. Several of his 37 years of life in this country he passed as a when he was fifteen years old. Several of his 37 years of life in this country he passed as a sailor before the mast and as mate in sailing vessels. He entered the naval service during the rebellion, serving on the federal gunboat Ella on the Potomae river. After two years' service he was discharged, in 1864, and reenlisted, being sent to the transport ship South Carolina, where he became master's mate. He left the service at the close of the war and settled in New York. In the spring of 1867, he kept a small grocery in Mott street. Afterward he kept a salcon at Market and Water streets. It was called "The Hour." This place was a resort for the ruflians of the fourth and seventh wards. Later he kept at No. 315 Rivington street, where the gang of thieves known as the 'Shirt Tails' played cards and spent the proceeds of their thefts. "He was a desperate man," said Detective McCauley, of the Delancey street station, last night, "and although he associated with men who were familiar with the use of the knife and the pistol, he never had any trouble. His customers regarded him as a bad man, and did not care to trifle with him."

Later, he kept a lager beer saloon at No. 24

him.

Later, he kept a lager beer saloon at No. 21 Eldridge street, where he first fmet Bohl, who called at his place in answer to an advertise ment for a partner, which Unger put in a German paper. They came to no agreement regarding a partnership, and Unger sold the saloon. From that time the men were intimate friends. Unger last worked at a saloon at No. 49 Bowery. His wife is an immate of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, and his family consists of two sons—the one arrested yesterday, and a younger one named Otto, who is in Father Drungoole's mission, at Lafayette in Father Drumgoole's mission, at Lafayette and Great Jones street—and a daughter who is in the care of the school of the Sisters of St. James in James street, near New Bowery.

TRACKING THE ROBBERS A Fatal Encounter in Which One Man is

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., January 30.—Two detectives, accompanied by four determined men, with bloodhounds, started a short time ago in pursuit of a gang of train robbers, who have been operating in this vicinity for the past six months. The robbers were tracked past six months. The robbers were tracked into the halls of a canyon near Belen station. So miles south of here, and when they discovered that they were surrounded, they made a bloody defense at close range. The to the sproved to be four in number, and well timed. The detectives demanded their surrender, but they answered the demand with a ced. The detectives and their party were victors. During the fight Hardy Foster, one of the robbers, was fatally volley of lead, and a regular battle commenthe robbers, was fatally wounded, but lived long enough to make confession implicating the whole parcy. Two others were captured, but the fourth made his One of the captured men prove Charlie Ross, who murdered Marshal McGuire, of this city, last November, and subsequently broke jail. The name of the other is Leslie Boise, and he is a native of West Herford, Texas. Both men are now lodged in jail, which is surrounded by a sheriff's posse. Lynching is favored, and it is feared that it

A Mob Postpones a Marriage Louisville, Ky., January 30.—Michael McCoy, a grocer of this city, made a narrow escape from a mob. McCoy is fifty years old and a man of family. A year ago he began to visit a Miss Long and to neglect his wife, whereupon Mrs. McCoy sued for a divorce and the restoration of her maiden name. Her petition was granted, and McCoy's attentions to Miss Long. before secret herame, onen, and yesterday it. before secret, became open, and yesterday it was learned that the couple were to be marwas learned that the couple were to be mar-ried. As the ceremony was about to take place at Miss Long's house a mob gathered and made threatening demonstrations. Miss Long fled with a female friend, and the mob pursued but did not eatch her. McCoy in the meantime slipped out and after a search found his in-tended and they were married by a magis-

TAKEN OUT AND HANGED. The Tragic End of a Murderous Lover in

Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 30.—Last Monday William Lud Cornish, of Sharpsburg, Wash-ington, county, shot Miss Lulu Green through the heart and brain because she would not marry him. He also tried to kill the girl's mothgetting out of order. The mother received a severe wound in the head, and was knocked down with the pistol. Cornish was captured and taken to Springfield, the county seat. Last night a mob. composed of seventy-five men, night a mob, composed of seventy-five men, entered the jail and sectired the prisoner. He was taken to a farm about two miles north of town and hanged.

Repulsed by Bolling Water.

DUBLIN, January 30.—The police had to abandon an eviction at Rathkeale yesterday, on account of the resistance of the people, who had provided themselves with scythes and boiling water.

MYSTERIOUS STRANGER

WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE RES-URECTED BRIGHAM YOUNG. The Queor Story Told by the Honse-Keeper of a Wealthy English Mormon-Salt Lake People Visiting the Mysterious Personage—
Excitement Among the Mormons.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 30 .-- Two miles south of this city, stands a palatial residence owned by an English gentleman long identified with the Mormon church. The residence has been unattended for the last two years, save by an old servant named White, who was connected with the Jezrels of London, a sect similar to the Mormons. White claims that he was defrauded by them out of his property, and latterly became converted to the Mormon faith. He was considered a trustworthy man, and, was therefore, partially through necessity, taken into the confidence of the leaders of the Mormon church of Zion, which, according to his statement, is about to perpetrate a fraud to which he is unwilling to become a party. He says:
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

Two moths ago there arrived at the mansion an old gentleman, bearing letters from my master in London, the purport of which was to obey his every wish, and to keep his presence a secret to all except those to whom he saw fit to reveal himself. Within a week persons began to arrive at the house in twos and threes. They were from Salt Lake City, and held long, whispered consultations with my mysterious guest.

At first I did not care who or what he was. Little by little I gathered from stray remarks that he was a person of note, and soon after the truth burst upon me that he was none other than Brigham Young, the great prophet of our church, who is apparently to be resurrected from the dead, and prach to the people of Zion as one having returned from the grave to tell what lies beyond. That his death and burial were a deception will soon be seen by the whole world, while thousands of his ignorant believers bow at his feet, and he dictates to them their ways of life.

My guests, the visitors, are men of high standing, as their appearance indicates, and it was in conversation with one of them, who supposed from the way be talked that I knew all, that my suspicions were verified. My informant said that Brigham Young had risen from his grave in Salt Lake City, and was instructing his disciples here, in order to prepare help for the great event of his coming. My only reason for telling these facts is that I am an old man with but little to gain in this world, and do not want to see the people deluded as I have been. The Zezrels absorbed my competence and now the Mormons have broken my faith.

The old man told the story with sincerity

absorbed my competence and now the Mormons have broken my faith.

The old man told the story with sincerity that warranted further investigation, and a merchant who formerly did business in Salt Lake City drove out to the mansion yesterday, and rapped at the door. Receiving no response, he started around the house to apply at the rear, when through the long window he saw the form and features of the old man, who was sitting inside. As he was unaware of his presence, the merchant approached to within a few feet of the window, scanning the old man's face closely, and stepped back immediately, pronounced the man to be Brigham Young, whose marked features he had often studied in Salt Lake City, and which once seen, he says, can never be forgotten. For a few moments the man City, and which once seen, he says, can never be forgotten. For a few moments the man sat silently, and then raised his hand to his brow, revealing the sear about the wrist that still further established identity. It is a well known fact that the elders of the Mormon church throughout Utah and Arizona, have of late, been preaching the return of the prophes. This, together with the fact that it was claimed by a St. Louis man some months ago, that Young was seen and recognized in London, that a number of prominent Mormons from SaltHake City have lately been upon the streets of Lincolu; that important legislation is about to be enacted to the ant legislation is about to be enacted to the detriment of the Mormon church, and the veil of mystery with which the prophet's death has always been shrouded, makes it almost certain that the Mormon banners throughout Utah will soon be unfurled, announcing that "he is

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS The Business Which is Likely to Co

During the Week. Washington, January 30.—The railroad attorney bill, which, by vote of the senate, was yesterday buried deep in the calendar, but which, by the persistency of Senator Beck, was restored to the position of "unfinished business," will probably suffer no further post-ponements except for the regular appropriation bills. It will come up at 2 o'clock tomor-row, but will give place to the sundry civil bill, and if not brought to a vote without much further discussion, is likely to be pushed aside later in the week by the Indian and military academy appropriation bills. Beyond this no forecast of the business of the week in the sen

ate can be made. The republican caucus has already begun the work of outlying the "order of business" if the rest of the session; but so many measur-are pressed for position at the head of the lis that the task proves to be a difficult one. Au-other caucus on the subject will soon be held, and meanwhile the senate will devote its spare moments to miscellaneous matters on the cal-

Save the possible reopening of the tariff question, by the friends of Mr. Randall, it is probable that this week's proceedings in the house will not be of commanding interest. The agricultural, diplomatic and consular ap-The agricultural, diplomatic and consular appropriation bills are likely to be taken up in their order, and will probably be followed by the naval appropriation bill, or one of the postponed special orders. The sessions of Tuesday evening and Thursday have been set apart for the consideration of measures reported by the military committee and the committee on foreign affairs respectively. The present indications are that the committee will not be able on that day to present its report upon the fisheries retaliatory bills.

The conference reports on the various measurement of the conference reports on the various measurement.

ures, including the anti-polygamy bill, the land grant forfeiture bills, and the report of the judiciary committee on the Hawaiian treaty resolution, may be reported at any open

CONSULTING WITH CARLISLE The Speaker will Give the Protectionists a

Chance. WASHINGTON. January 30.—A commit-tee of protection democrats had an in-terview, by appointment, with Speaker Carl-isle today, for the purpose of ascertaining how he was disposed toward the internal revenue and tariff bill, recently framed by them. The members of the committee say that the result was very satisfactory, that Mr. Carlisle was inclined to give them a fair opportunity to secure consideration for the bill, but that no date was fixed for the motion to take up the

An Ex-Slave's Pension.

An Ex-Slave's Pension.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., January 30.—The first colored woman in this city to receive a pension from the government is Mrs. Hezekish Gibson, wife of the pastor of the Union church of Christ. The pension was granted on account of the death of a son who was in the service on the union side during the late war. When this son joined the federal forces his mother was a slave. The back pay amounted to about \$500, and hereafter Mrs. Gibson will draw \$12 per mouth.

RIOTING IN BELFAST harp Shooting Between the Opposing Fac-

Sharp a booting Between the Opposing Factions.

Refrist, January 20.—There was terrible rioting in Pete, shill, Corrickhill and Shankill districts of this city on Saturday night. The trouble originated through the soldiers belonging to the West Surrey regiment insulting a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by staning the soldiers, man, vof whom were in jured. This was followed by wholesale arrests, over 100 persons being placed in the lock up. A constable eugaged in this duty was seriously injured by the excited crowd. Finally the military pickets were called out and quiet was restored. This evening the rioting was renewed, and at this hour the police and the mobare exchanging shots. Thirty persons are reported killed and a hundred or more injured.

Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested mobare exchanging shots. Thirty persons are repotited killed and a hundred or more injured.

Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested The trouble originated Saturday night in a row between the Protestants and Catholies. The arrival of the police incensed the mob and led to the free use of revolvers and stones. This police were compelled to five for their own protection. The mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a renewal of the rioting tonight, but without success. Although tonight's afray was small, compared with those on Saturday, only three persons were arrested tonight. The outhweak tonight was caused by the appearance of two constable who gave evidence before the riots investigation commission. The constables were roughly handled and reinforcements had to be called out. Some prisoners were taken, and the crowd tried to rescue them, when the police were again compelled to fire in their own defense. One constable was severely wounded were main compelled to fire in their own de-fense. One constable was severely wounded and was sent to the infirmary. The others who were injured were taken to their homes. It has been learned that nobody was killed, but that many persons received gun shot wounds and a large number of others were more er less bruised by being struck by stones. The town now is quiet.

FIGHTING THE ARCHBISHOP. A Large and Motley Crowd in Favor of Dr.

New York, January 30.—The Academy of Music was crowded tonight in response to the call of the Central Labor Union for a mass meeting to express their disapproval of the acts of Archbishop Corrigan in suspending Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, for alleged insubordination in speaking at a political gathering. On the stage were Henry George; Colonel R. J. Hinton, Jno. McMakin, James Archibald, Louis Post, James E. Quinu, John G. Gahon, of the Irish Herald, Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, Austin Ford, Wm. A. Creasdale and other prominent labor agitators and leading Catholics. Ten cents admission has been paid by over 3,000 persons, and a number paid McGlynn.

ing Catholics. Ten cents admission has been paid by over 3,000 persons, and a number paid on dollar each for seats in private boxes.

Patrick Crowe, in assuming the chair, drew a comparison between Father McGlynn, who had served the poor faithfully on a salary of \$500 a year, and the lord in the archbishop's palace. He concluded with the sentiment of Daniel O'Connell: 'Give us all the religion you like from Rome, 'but no politics,' and this seemed to be the tone of the meeting throughout.

Strong resolutions were adopted protesting against the removal of Dr. McGlynn, and declaring "that while fully recognizing the right of ever citizen, be he layman, priest or bishop, of ever citizen, be he layman, priest or bishop, to participate by voice and vota in all public matters, to resent any attempt of any ecclesiastical authority in or out of the United States to bring religion into politics, and to coerce its ministers in the excreise of the rights of citizenship, as violation of that principal of absolute separation of church and state that is, and ever has been, one of the chief bulwarks of American liberty."

THE GREAT STRIKE. A Day Passes Without Disturbance of Any

Sort. New York, January 30.—The great strike continued today without disturbance: A rumor was afloat, which contained both a threat and a warning. The former was that the supply of coal to the gas companies would be cut off in a week, and the latter a warning to housekeepors to be prepared with lamps in case of emergency. Tomorrow morning 3,500 more men will join the strike. This will shut down work on the docks of the sailing vessels: "tramps" and other steamers on the vessels; "tramps" and other steamers on piers of East river, Jersey City, Weehawl Bayonne and Brooklyn. They have grievances but have been ordered out to support those already on the strike. The men who will go out tomorrow were caulione of to molest or in any way to interfere with the men who may take their places. By this action, many hundreds of men employed on the oil docks at Hunter's Point and Bay-onne will be thrown into idleness.

THE FIRE RECORD

Thousands of Dollars Consumed in the

CHICAGO, January 30.—The Chicago Glycerine Works, owned by Reilly, Goodrick & Co., was burned this morning. The loss is \$50,000. PITTSRURG, January 30.—The glass bottle factory of D. O. Cunningham & Co. was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss \$30,000. A Great Party Issue.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 30.—The bill to change the present system of county-government, so as to elect the county commissioners, the justices of the peace, and school committeemen by the people, and not to have them appointed by the legislature, as is now the case, has been under discussion for four days in the longe. A vote was taken on the second readhouse. A vote was taken on the second reading, and the bill passed by a vote of 51 to 52. The additional feature of the bill is the requirement that commissioners shall give bonds in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performin the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful perform-ance of their duties. The bill will probably pass the third reading. It is considered cer-ain that the senate will kill the bill when it eaches that body. This is the main issue be

Shota Thieving Woman.

Shota Thieving Woman.

Baltimore, January 30.—A colored woman, Mary Jones, was shot while burglariously entering the wholesale grocery of Wagner. Everson & Rountree, on Commerce street. For seme time goods had been missed, and last night a watch was set. A person was, seen to enter by a rear window, but in the darkness it could not be discovered that it was a woman, and Mr. Rountree, of the firm, fixed a shotgun at the figure, which fell inside the building. The wounds are not serious though 173 shots have been taken from her side, arm 173 shots have been taken from her side, are

The Waters Receding. Port Deposit, Md., January 30.—The ice gorge and flood here remain anchanged. The water is two to four feet deep on the main street, and none of the people living on the lower side of that street have made any attempt to return to their abandoned dwellings. The water has been receding slightly since six o'clock this evening.

A the Point of Death.

St. Louis, January 30.—Mr. John W. Nor-ten, manager of the Grand opera house and Olympic theatre, of this city, and, one of the best known managers in the country, who has been sick for the past two years, is very near death's door. He may linger for awhile, but his recovery is said to be impossible.

Twenty Person's Drowned. ODESSA, January 30.—The British steamer, Blair Athel, has foundered in the Black sea. Twenty persons were drowned. VIRGINIA MOONSHINE'S.

A WILD PEOPLE WHO LIVE TO

How the Fraudulent Whisky is Made-Tricks of the Mconshiners-A Typical Illioit Distiller-Whisky Making and Drinking-The Way in Which They Live Together.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertises There is a portion of Virginia Which is as wild and desolate as any part of the west. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, where the country is mountainous, and it includes the counties of Pittsylvania, Patrick, Henry and Franklin. The inhabitants are sturdy mountaineers, uneducated and uncouth.
yet ready to lend aid to a friend and shelter to stranger if they are not suspicious of him. The land is so mountainous that it can scarcely be cultivated, and the crops are small and the quality of the products is poor. The chief products are beef, butter, eggs, and last, and most of all, is natural corn whisky. The people are harmless and hospitable, but are desperate and fearless when their unlawful business is interfered with.

They fear neither God nor man. They fear They fear neither God nor man. They fear not God, for in one county there are but two churches, and one of these has had no pastor for six months past, and there seems no wild desire on the part of the inhabitants to get another. They fear not man, for rarely does a month pass without some shooting allair occuring, in which generally both parties are killed. There are some families in these mountains who have been at daggers drawn with each other for many years, and when a representative of one family meets one of another there is usually a fight. In a certain feud there have been eighteen men killed within the last few years, and no one has been convicted or even tried. There are no railroads in some of these counties, and when one reads in some of these counties, and when one of the mountaineers gets too much of his own cern whisky the current expression is that he doesn't "care whether the railroad runs or

cern whisky the current expression is that he doesn't "care whether the railroad runs or not."

The greater portion of these people are totally uneducated, but they have an uncommon amount of natural shrewdness and cunning. They are not brave, but are desperate men. A man who would run in a fight would have to leave the country. Be kind to them, and their natural hospitality crops out and they will allow no one to pay for anything. Be overbearing, and one's life is not a very valuable article. The country is rugged and rough and is valuable only for the almost immeasurable amount of iron ore which is found everywhere. Frequently surveyors find that the needles of their compasses vary so much that it is almost impossible to make a survey, and with an ordinary piece of ore the needle can be turned around the entire circumference of the box, so great is the magnetism of the iron whisky, Making And Darking.

The greater portion of the population is engaged in the business of distilling whisky, and they do not think it is unlawful unless they are caught. They consider it perfectly legitimate to beat "Uncle Sam," as they familiarly speak of the government, and they argue that as other trades are allowed to proceed without a license they do not see why their's should be taxed. They forget the law and look only to the alleged injustice of the tax. The greater part of the whisky made is corn whisky. The stills are scattered here, there and everywhere, and so concealed under rocks beside streams of water, in caves and in thick copses, that it is almost impossible for revenue agents to detect them. The process of making the whisky is very simple, and children eight or ten years of age oftentimes run the stills. The corn is put it to a large tub with water in certain proportions, and allowed ten days to ferment, or, as the natives express it, to "work of the process is the content of the process of making the whisky is very simple, and children eight or ten years of age oftentimes run the stills. The corn is put into a large tub with water in certain proportions, and allowed ten days to ferment, or, as the natives express it, to "work off." Then it is put into a worm, and in twenty-four hours it becomes whisky. Then it is redistilled, and the product is pure, unadulturated whisky. The capacity of the stills ranges from forty to ninety gallons, and the price for the illicit product ranges from fifty cents to seventy-live cents a gallon. The revenue tax placed upon whisky by the government is ninety cents a gallon and thus it will seem that these people sell it for less than what they would have to pay for duty if they carried on the business legitimately.

These people rarely drink water. The children are raised on whisky, and the amount that a boy or girl ten years of age can drink would astonish even a New York rounder. Frequently the writer has seen a boy of ten

years of age hold a pint cup up under the still, and drink it off without a wince or any apparent evil after effect. The women are perfect virages, and drink much more whisky than the men. They are more frequently intoxicated than the men, and are ever willing and ready to engage in a fight when their hus-bands or brothers are attacked. Notwithstand-ing the almost absolute want of morality among these people, they are very strict as to the marriage relation, and it is a rare thing to hear of any improper conduct among them in this way. However bitter a feud may exist between the families of these people, when they are attacked by a body of revenue agents, they will join together, forget all feuds and fight like tigers. One of them who in-forms the government agents of an illieit still must determine beforehand never to return to his native country. But a few months ago a man informed the government agents that certain illicit stills were in operation, and in three days after he had returned home his

tongue was cut out. That is a fact.

A TYPICAL MOONSHINER.

During a recent trip to Virginia, the writer met Captain Vaughn, a revenue agent, of Dan-ville, Pittsylvania county. on his way to the Albany penitentiary with a young man named David W. Cox. who had been distilling whisky without a license since he was eight years of age. Young Cox has the honest, open face that these mountaineers have, and seemed to enjoy the notoricty that his conviction would give him. He talked freely of how the business of, distilling illicit whisky was carried on, and declared that as soon as he had served his year and a half for "Uncle Sam," he would go straight back and engage in the business again. Said he "I South was in the business again. Said he: "I don't care about going to the penitentiary. I'd just as lieve go there as to hoe corn, and then when I get home I will entertain the boys for a year

get nome I will entertain the boys for a year-telling them my experiences."

The captain seemed very well acquainted with the prisoner, and familiarly called him "Dave." Said the captain: "Oh. Dave won't stop there three mouths. The congressman from our district always stops at his house, in the mountains, and he'll see 'old Grover,' and have him back home making whisky inside of spring." spring. Cox told how the whisky was gotten to the

market, and of the many ingenious wars these uncducated mountaineers get the best of the government. "Tve carried hundreds of bar-rels," said he, "to the market in Danville in government. "I've carried hundreds of oarreis," said he, "to the market in Danville in this way. I get a barrel and put a tin tap in it about an inch in diameter, and fill it with molasses. If anybody should ask you what you have in your barrel, turn your spigot, and out will come the prettiest molasses you ever saw. Take out the bung, however, and you'll find the barrel would be filled with good old corn whisky or apple brandy. After awhije that scheme played out, and then I used to take a barrel and build a box around it, fill it around with sawdust so that it woundn't rattle, and mark it butted I don't believe that we ever paid duty on over thirty gallons of whisky in our lives. I've got \$8,000 in the bank I've made, and I don't mind serving 'the old man' a year and a half, because he's served me pretty well." Cox talked in this strain for hours, and jokingly remarked to his keeper that he wished Unele Sam would make him a present of those

bracelets he had on, referring to the hand cuffs which were upon his wrists.

Captain Vaughn told many interesting incidents which had transpired in his many years of service as revenue agent, and said: "It's must be forty to bulldoze those people, because they'd just as lieve shoot you as wink. It's travelled all over these mountains alone—and there are very few roads—and I have never got into a scrape but once or twice. I remember once I went after a man, and after exchanging shots with him two or three times I succeeded in arresting him. I was carrying him off, when up ran the women folks and preceded to attack me with axes. I turned around on the man and told him that I didn't want him and that he could go home, and I got to my horse and went hame. I'd rather fight five men than two of those women, because they are terrible fighters."

The captain was a typical Virginian. He was lean and tall: he wore a moustache and a large goatee, and a slouch hat, and in his belt was a large horse pistol of the most formidable character. But he had been in the war, and bravery was stamped on every outline. "My experience with these people has been," said he, "that, if you treat them kindly and trust them, they are as gentle and hospitable as any people on the face of the earth. They way I do when I want to arrest a man up in the mountains is this: I ride up alone, stop at his house and tell him squarely that I want him; tell him what for, and tell him to come down to the court house on such and such a day. They take it calmly, and if they tell you they'll come, you can calculate they'll be there. But if they say they won't come, that settles it, and you've got to get 'em the best way you can. The chances are about ten to one that you won't find any way to get 'em. Why, oftentimes I have sat in my office and have written a note to them to come down—that they were wanted—and, believe it or not as you will, they generally came.

A SHARP SCHEME. as you will, they generally came.

as you will, they generally came.

A SHARP SCHEME.

But they won't be arrested. You'd be surprised to know how sharp these people are. Now, this boy that I have here was not convicted for illicit distilling, although he has some twenty-eight or thirty warrants out against him for that, but he was convicted for committing frauds upon the United States court. He has no education to speak of, but he has played a shrewd scheme upon the courts for five years. The way he did was this: Once upon a time he was summoned as a witness in a caso, and got the mileage and fees. Ever since that time he has been going to the United States courts at Abingdon, Lynchburg and Danville, making out his own warrants for witness fees, presenting them to the clerk, collecting them, and going off home. He was nev if detected until last year. He worked he scheme with the aid of a United States marshal."

was nev'r detected until hast year. He worked he scheme with the aid of a United States marshal."

"Yes," said Cox. "the marshal has been arrested, and before long. I guess, he will join me in Albany." He seemed to contemplate this with great, delight, and he added that he would guy him when he came to Albany. He had never been in a regular penitentiary, and looked forward with eagerness to what appeared perfect bliss to him.

He described with every detail how he had fooled "those smart Alecks" at the courts, and chuckled with great satisfaction. He said that "it was real good of Uncle Sam to give him such a nice trip to New York." He had never been out of Virginia before. At Washington he drank a pint of whisky with the greatest ease, and remarked that it had been "doctored." He was delighted with the wide streets, the electric lights and the other sights. Cox sat up one night in the smoking car on the way to New York. He had more than \$100 in his pocket and spent it freely. He bought two pints—theee men never reckon except by pints—and the next morning when he arrived in New York he did not have a drop. He was wild with delight when he crossed the farry from Jersey City and enjoyed his ride on the elevated road greatly. He-spent half the day looking around, and when the writer told him of the beauty of the Hudson river he said he was glad he was going that way.

As the writer parted with him he said, laughingly: "Til bet a pint I'll be out by spring." Captain Vaughn said: "Did you ever see such a careless rascal in all your life." The writer confessed that he never had.

THE WESTERN FARMERS

The Weekly Report of Their Condition Pub-CHICAGO. January 30 .- This week's issue of

the Farmers' Review will say: The reports from the principal winter wheat growing states continue to be generally favorable, with the ex-ception of those from Illinois and Kansas. The reports from Missouri covering thirteen coun-ties are uniformly favorable. Of the sixteen Ohio counties making report this week, three report wheat as looking poorly. The remaining counties report the outlook as fair to good Wisconsin fields are generally well protected with snow and no injury is reported.

Successful Profit-Sharing Experience. Sr. Louis, January 30.—The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing company, which last March adopted the profit-sharing system for the payention of strikes and for the maintenance of good feeling between the company and employes, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent ployes, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on salaries to employes, which has been paid in cash or interest-bearing certificates. The employes, numbering about eighty, work fifty-five hours a week at full pay for the old ten hours a day rates. After allowing 7 percent per year on the capital invested, the profits are divided equally upon the total amount of wages paid and capital employed. New features are to be added to the plan for the present year. Ten per cent is to go to a relief fund for the employes, 10 per cent to a surplus fund to cover losing years and 2 per cent for an employes' library. Mr. Nelson and the employes are all well satisfied with the system so far.

well satisfied with the system so far.

London, January 30.— William O'Brien, speaking at Bodyke, county Limerick, today, said that if Irishmen could meet the policemen man to man and rifle to rifle in the open field, he for one would promptly abandon speaking, and the next speech the destroyers of the peoples' homes would hear would be from the mouther of the peoples' suns.

mouths of the peoples' guns.

The mayor of Dublin, speaking at Bowdike, today, said the people would be justified in effering armed resistance, but he would not advise that a resisting force be concentrated

DECATOR, Ala., January 30.—[Special.]—The books of the Decatur Mineral and Land The books of the Decatur Mineral and land company, will be open for subscriptions on Thurday next at this place. The capital stock is \$550,000. The subscribers required to pay one-third cash. The stock is non-assessible. Humes, of Huntsville: Smithson, of Palatka: Scruggs, of Memphis: Talliaferro, of Birmingham and Eckford, of Aberdeen, are the incorporators. They have husbanded the recourses of the company so as to make the investment a safe one.

Paying Off His Debts.

Paying Off His Debts.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Potter Palmer paid off the last mortgage of the Connecticut Mutual Life on Monday and his real estate is now free. The exact amount of the original indebtedness incurred after the fire is unknown, but it is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$1.750,000. In common with most other Chicago business men Mr. Palmer had to mortgage his property after the fire, and with part of the money thus obtained rebuild his big hotel in State street.

The Man of-War in Sight. PENSACOLA, Fla., January 30.—The French man-of-war "Bouvet," arrived here today, and is now anchored in the harbor,

SUNDAY IN MACON.

IJEMS AND INCIDENTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

Last Night's Fire—The Insurance—An Alarm at Noon

The East Tefficase and the Street Car Line—
Agricultural Association Meeting—Tas

Darby Case—Other New—Personal.

MACON, Ga., January 30 .- [Special.]-The fire that occurred last night at midnight did a good deal of damage, but did not cause near as big a loss of property as it would had not the department arrived in good time to save the

adjacent buildings.

The store was lately erected by Mrs. Clark, and cost about \$3,000. It was insured for \$1,000. The stock amounted to \$6,000 or \$8,000, en which the proprietor, S. Levy, held policies amounting to \$4,000. The building was not at all well constructed. So soon as the flames burned the woodwork away the tall chimneys came tumbling down with a crash. The water supply was, as usual, inadequate, consequently the working of the engines and hose companies was unsatisfactory. The hook and ladder company got there too late to do any good, and No. I engine company came driving down the street just as the last of the timbers fell. No. 6 did not get out at all.

At noon today the fire alarm was sounded. and the department came out It proved to be the Levy fire, broken out afresh, and it was but a short time before the flames were ex-

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The State Fair Committee Meeting In Amer-

Macon, Ga., January 30.—[Special.]—The executive committee of the state agricultural association meets in Americus February 8, on the day after the corner stone of the new court the day after the corner stone of the new court house will be laid, and the grangers F will assist in the cere-menies. The speech of welcome will be deliv-ered by Ben Hill Wilkinson, a young lawyer, nephew and namesake of Hon. B. H. Hill, and will be one of his biggest efforts. The meeting-will be of unusual interest, as, at that time the question of permanent location will be settled. Hon. Tom Hardeman will attend, and the boys ex xect to down him for one of those speeches that none but himself knows so well how to deliver. Other big men will be there, among them the notorious tryveler, author and pumpkin grower, Viscount Jhan B. Gourmine, of Talbotton. It will be a grand old day in the annals of Georgia husbandry. Your correspondent has been reliably informed that Colopondent has been remady in cornect that Colornel W. C. Hancock, philosopher and sage, will read after the banquet his great essay on "The Fitness of Things," and Major W. L. Glessner will deliver an oration on the "Wherewith of the How." An excursion to Lumpkin on the Americus. Preston and Lumpkin is on the bills and if the gang can be induced to stop at Americus. Preston and Lumpkin is on the bills, and if the gang can be induced to stop at Montezuma on the return trip. Editor Christo-pher intends to take them in his new steam yacht, "The Blower," on a pleasant excursion from Montezuma to Oglethorpe.

The East Tenne, see and the Street Car Lines.

Macon, Ga., January. 30.—[Special.]—Since the accident to the street car driver, at the East Tennessee railroad crossing, superintendent Voss has required each car driver to halt and ask for a signal before crossing the track. Yesterday the watchmen at the crossing decided Yesterday the watchmen at the crossing decided that it was too much exertion on their part to signal every car, so they refused to do so and glared at the drivers and talked sassy. The drivers appealed to Mr. Voss, after glaring at the watchmen and talking sassy back. Mr. Voss went down today to argue the case, but the watchmen are obstinately obdurate, and so

The matter stands.
It is a notorious fact that those gates have come rear causing more than one serious accident to persons crossing, aside from the street cars. The watchmen seem to think that their mission on earth is simply to raise and lower those gates, and in cases of emergency the post cullis comes down, and if it hems a passing ve-lified on the track, so that there is no escape, it is all right. They ought to know how to give signals, and to be willing to give them, or they cught to resign. Safety of person and property demand that a man competent to do this, and willing to do it also, should be in charge of those dangerous gates.

THE DARBY CASE.

All the Leading Counsel Dead and Their

Macon, January 30.—[Special.]—Cicero Dar-by has asked for a new trial. The preliminary work began yesterday. Judge Simmons will review all the evidence in the case before rendering a decision. It is a little queer that the leading counsel in this case have died during the trial, and the thread of the story has been taken up by new men altogether. Judge Willis A. Hawkins was the first to pass away, and when the case came to trial, Colonel Sam. H. Jemison was the only counsel left for the defense. The court appointed J. G. Blount and J. C. Howland to assist him. Now Jemison is dead, and Hardeman and Davis have taken up the case and are arguing the motion for a new

FELL IN A WELL.

Old Man Jett Remains for an Hour in a Bad Place.

MACON, January 30.—[Special.]—Old Grand-pa Jett, who works at Bernd & Kents'. fell in an old well near Mr. A. Jones' residence, where be boards, at 9 o'clock last night, and re-mained in there until after 10. Mr. Marcy, a fellow-bearder, heard his cries for help and rescued him. He is badly hart, but Dr. Metteaur was unable to tell the exact extent of his injuries to-day.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Flashes and Streaks From the Telephone

Wires.

MACON, Ga., January 30.—[Special.]—Ms. A. Emmett Barnes celebrated his twenty-first birthday with his parents in Byron today. Mr. Barnes, as court stenographer, has shown himself competent and painstaking. In his connection with The Constitution's bureau, during the past year he has proven himself prompt, reliable, accurate and zealous, and we wish him God-speed in the great battle of life, more fervently than his associates in this office.

Robeon and Crane played the Two Dromios to a crowded house last night. Although the play was not up to the programme, the audience, many of whom paid \$2.50 for the privilege, cheered lustily, and went away feeling that vengeance was gratified. They did not encore worth a cent, although the gallery gods resorted to the most exist me measures.

Br. W. C. Gibson extracted a large tumor from the neck of a lutile child this morning. The tumor had effected its eyesight, and was growing dangerous.

Whoever owns Hodnett's horse, gets into trouble. Wires.

Whoever owns Hodnett's horse, gets into trouble. The cotoner has lost so much sleep watching the destinies of that pony, that he looks haggarf and man. So slick are the doings of that untutored mustary that Hodnett has had the saddle fastened to its back with copper brads, and has tied a knot in its tail to keep it from slipping the bridle.

The Macon bar have set cases on the civil docket for trial, beginning February sh. Quite a number of Interesting cases are to be tried.

Business Failure in Hampton.

Business Failure in Hampton.

Hampton, Ga., January 30.—[Special.]—
Hampton was shocked yesterday in her business circles by the unexpected announcement that one of our largest merchants had "throwa up the eponge," closed the doors and stopped payment, The rumor proved too true, and upon inquiry it was found that Mr. E. T. Wynn has assigned, and Mr. W. P. Wilson, a disinterested party, had taken charge as assignee for the benefit of all concerned. The assets are reported largely in excess of the liabilities. reported largely in excess of the liabilities. This being true no one will suffer.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Judge Wm. Johnson, one of McDuffie county's most prominent and useful citizens died Saturday evening of paralysis.

Do you have distress in the stomach after eating, or faintness, heartburn, headache, or ether dyspeptic symptoms? Hood's Sarsaparilla will one the stomach, give an appetite,

TROSPECTS ABOUT PLAINVILLE.

An Engineer Corps in the Wilds of Geor-

IN CAMP NEAR PLAINVILLE, Ga., East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, January 27, 1887.-Editors Constitution: A well or ganized prospeting party, formed some six weeks ago in Cincinnati, has just come into

Now for what our mining engineer, Professor Beverly H. Maury, declares to be "a re-

markably good find." Several years ago a very large purchase of the mountain lands, and the mining privileges of others in this section, was made by a company of gentlemen in Cincinnati. At first it was letermined to confine our work to digging and shipping the fine hematite iron ore, found in such immense quantities in this section.

A small railway was built from Sugar Valley

A small railway was built from Sugar Valley station, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, in Floyd county, and large quantities of ore shipped by Colonel J. S. Thomas and Mr. Samuels, the agents of the company of the contract o of the company, to the furnaces at South Pittsburg, in Tennessee. Some mouths ago these gentlemen determined to surpend this work and to have their lands and interests in this section thoroughly in-

spected. Professor Maury,
AN EMINENT GEOLOGIST
and practical mining engineer from Pittsburg, Penn, was employed and submitted an elab-orate report in Nevember of last year. Based on the opinion of Professor Maury that coal could be found at variable depths in the limestone hills of Cherokee Georgia, a small engineering and mining corps was organized at Cincinnati, furnished with all the appliances and conveniences known to the business, and sent to Sugar Valley, reaching there on the 10th of December. Since our arrival we have literally lived in the woods and as wild a mountain region as is known to explorers in the vicinity of civilization. There are thousands of acres of these moun-tain lands that have never known an inhabitant, save the wild beast and the straggling Indian or hunter. On the 20th of December, fol-lowing, the indications previously noticed by him, Professor Maury determined to move his camp from the ridge on the west side of the railroad, and entered the hills and mountains on the cast, that lie between the Western and Atlantic and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. This region is as wild as any in the west, if not as extensive. You can travel for miles and not see the first sign of a settlement of any kind. We were not long in these hills, or really mountains, before Professer Maury declared that he recognized every sign of coal formation, and detected several outcrops of marble. On the 3d of January, a real mountain hoosier came up to our camp fire, with a long, ugly looking rife. He introduced bimself by saying that "he had hearn um say thar was a light on Pigeon mountain and he low'd he would come over and see what it was all about." At first our Rip Van Winkle was very reticent, but a good drink of the best Cincinnati can afford set his tongue agoing, and he became very communicative, and has really become the means of leading us to one of the richest finds in all of Dixie. When Bill Crews, for this he gives as his name, saw the large variety of rocks and ores we had accumulated, and found out that we were in search of more, he said that "he couldn't see what on reason folks wanted with rocks, but of that was what we uns wanted, he knowed whar the puttiest rocks on the top of the earth was." On Tuesday, the 4th, Bill was in camp was." On Tuesday, the 4th, Bill was in camp at daybreak, and it was not long before we were following his lead. For two miles at least he led us through the rough and tangled woods of Pigeon mountain, and then down its side to a steep ravine running northeast to south west through rayme running northeast to southwest through which a limpid mountain branch flows, which is called Coon Holler creek. Passing up the stream with difficulty for nearly a mile, we gradually ascend a ridge which soon divides into two mountains. On the east side of these mountains are several

WELL DEFINED OUTCROPS WELL DEFINED OUTCROPS of the best bituminous coal with varied thick-ness, ruthing from southwest to northeast at about 20° inclination. Beyond and on the north side of the smaller mountain is an immense deposit of the most beautiful variegated and black marbles. The dressed specimens of these marbles in camp are very beautiful and present the same face as the conglomerate, which makes the handsome inside finish of the capital at Washington City. Passing over the mountain, and near its base, in a thick growth of shrubbery and woods, base, in a three growth of shittoper outer p of the very best splint bituminous coal. Professor Maury says no better coal of this class was ever mar-keted. We have now been in this section closely following up these leads nearly two months. A very large purchase of the lands has been made, including to date over five thousand acres. It is estimated by Professor Maury that the coal beds we have discovered and thus far prospected, will furnish over two million tons, while there is marble enough here to build a thousand cities. Now, is it not strange to one from our region that

IMMENSELY VALUABLE RESOURCES

have been here so long, and if known have not Professor Maury gives it as his opinion that all the limestone hills of this section of Geor-gia are more or less valuable, as containing depesits of coal and marble, iron, manganese, and line without end. We move now from here to continue our prospecting four eastward through the counties of Bartow, Gordon and Cherekee. No geologist or mining engineer was ever in a more interesting or a more premising field. There is enough here to premising field. There is enough nere to make north Georgia one of the richest sections

of the world. BURGLARY IN SPARTA.

The Door of a Herring Safe Blown Open and Robbed.

SPARTA, Ga., January 30.—[Special.]—Last night a burgiar entered the store of Mr. Delamar Turner and stole much that was valuable. The thief went in by the back door, which he forced. He then opened the two cash drawers and took out their contents. By means of a dynamite cartridge inserted in the key hole of the safe, which was old fablioned. key hole of the safe, which was old fashioned and of the Herring make, it was blown open and some money and many valuable papers were stolen. Three pairs of shoes were also taken. The papers and the cash drawers themselves, which were removed from their places in the counter, the robber threw them into a well near the depot, from which many of them were recovered this morning. Mr. Turner estimates his loss at \$55 in United States currency, and \$14,000 in confederate money. He cannot yet e*timate his loss as to the papers. He offers \$50 reward for the discovery and arrest of the thief, with key hole of the safe, which was old fashioned for the discovery and arrest of the thief, with sufficient evidence to convict. From some suspicious facts already discovered, the rob-bery took place a little before day this morn-

News From the University.

News From the University.

Athens, Ga., January 30.—[Special.]—The Demosthenian society, Saturday, elected its champion and spring debaters. The election passed off very quietly. W. L. Hodges, of Hatwell; A. Heyman, of West Point, and F. E. Twitty, of Camilla, were unanimously elected champion debaters. W. M. Hairston of Elberton, W. H. Pope of Atlanta, A. M. Hartsfield of Newnan, E. J. McRee of Valdesta, C. R. Warren of Savannah, and E. J. McWilliams of LaGrange, were elected as 11 ring debaters. All the young men elected will reflect credit on the society and themselves. The spring debate will occur the third selves. The spring debate will occur the third Friday night in May.

Thomasville's New Aldermen.

The Masville, Ga., January 30.—[Special.] The new board of aldermen were installed Monday night. Their first official act was the election of clerk. A spirited contest between Messrs. P. H. Williams and James A. Brandon, resulted in the election of Mr. Williams, who has held the office for several years and given general safisfaction.

A Child's Nose.

Why is a winter storm like a child with a bad cold? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose.) Cure it with Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

THE MASSACRE OF CAPTAIN BOB BILLUPS AND HIS MEN.

Story of Blood that an Old Portrait Recalls—A age Slaughter on the Babks of the Cha tabechee in 1838—Fired Upon from Ambush by the Indians and Killed.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., January 29 .- In the parler of the hotel in this old town there are two portraits-one of a lovely lady, other of a courtly man, in the prime of life. In the back-ground in the latter picture are several hunters and a pack of hounds, evidently expressive of the taste of the subject of the picture. He is dressed in the fashion of more than half a century ago, with ruffled-bosom shirt and stiff and cramped neckwear. You could see, however, in the expression of the face, and the keen glance of the eagle eve

sary in the pioneers of our great country. I was so impressed with the picture that I felt there must be a history connected with it, and called mine host. Dr. Billups, into the room,

courage and firmness---characteristics neces-

called mine nost, Dr. Bilups, into the room, when he sat down and gave it to me.

"That," he replied, "is a picture of my father, Captain Bob Billups, while the lady is my mother. My father was massacred when I was ten years of age—in 1836—but I have as vivid a recollection of the horrible event as if it were but vesterday." were but yesterday."
"Massacred!" I exclaimed, "what do you

"He was killed by the Indians," was the reply, "at Sheppard's landing, on the Chattahoo-chee river. We were living in Stewart county at that time. That section of our state and also Alabama across the river was pretty thickly rettled by Indians, but for a long time they had been quiet. Then came the outbreak in '36, that resulted in the burning of the Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee. Terror spread throughout the country, and then came to the ears of the whites fresh stories of burnings and deeds ot bloodshed evthroughout the country, stories of burnings and deeds of bloodshed every day. My father, together with all the other white men, sent their families out of danger. I have a distinct recollection of my last parting with him, and our journey. The burning of Roanoke inflamed the whites so thoroughly that every man who could shoulder a gun took the field, or rather woods, for the country was then a wilderness, to punish the red devils. My father, with 35 other men, became so infuriated that they did not wait for the arrival of the regular soldiers, but started out with their shotguus and rifles to trail and

punish the Indians. My father had considerable experience in warfare, having been in the war of 1812 and also several Indian campaigns. The party scon struck the trail of the savages, for the whole country was then covered with a dense growth of rank grass, and the passage of any man or animal through it left a plainly defined path. The Indians were loaded down with plunder, so they couldn't travel very fast, and the pursuers rapidly gained on them. The whites were on horseback and had with them enough provisions to last for segeral days. In going down the Georgia bank of the Chatta-hoochee, they came to a place called Sheppard's landing. The river was on one side while on the other was one of those impene-trable swamps or lagoons, so common in south west Georgia. The point of land be-tween these two formed a peninsula very narrow strip of firm ground as a a. The trail of savages led into this torgue of land, and there the gallant horsemen pushed. Captain Billups advised his men to exercise the greatest caution, or they would be ambuscaded and killed, but as it was a volunteer force there was no discipline among them. They had every confidence in their prowess and the greatest contempt for the In-dians. So they recklessly passed into the trap. After riding a short distance, the party dis-mounted and decided on a rest, as they now thought that the enemy could not escape, and they were thoroughly exhausted with the long and fatiguing ride. Again did Captain Billups beg his men not to stop until a better place for defense was reached, in the event that they were attacked. He explained to them that they were in a most exposed locality, while all around and in close rifle shot was a wilderness from which it would be impossi-ble to dislodge an attacking enemy. But the men ridiculed the idea of an attack, and dis-

men reflected the idea of an attack, and dis-mounted, took off the saddles from their tired beasts, and were lolling around the camp, some cating, laughing and chatting, while others were asleep. In the meantime the stealthy savages were preparing to slaughter the game that had so innocently walked into the very trap they had set for them. They crept back to the point where them. They crept back to the point where the whites had entered the peninsalar, and placed a strong guard there that could not be forced. Others then sur-rounded the camp of the whites, hid in the swamps and behind trees, and at a signal poured a most murderous and galling fire in the ranks of the whites. In an instant the wildest confusion refuned. Several of Cantain wildest confusion reigned. Several of Captain Billups's men fell at the first fire. The others tried to make barricades of their horses, and return the fire, but not an Indian could be seen. The only signs of their presence were clouds of white smoke that came from behind trees and bushes, then followed by the thud of the unerring bullet as it struck some white man or beast Captain Billups made an attempt lead his men cut of the trap, and mounti their horses tried to force a passage back to the open land. But as we stated, the only point

of exit was now guarded by savages, who net the remnant of this doomed band of whites with their war whoops and a perfect bail of bullets. Captain Bila perfect hall of bullets. Captain lups soon feel, shot dead in his tracks. spot then became a perfect slaughter pen. From their places of concealment the Indians picked off one by one the whites, without sustaining off one by one the whites, without sustaining any loss themselves. Of this devoted bind only two or three men escaped alive to tell the story of the massacre, and to lead a company of soldiers to the battle ground, now strewn with the bodies of their comrades. Not an Indian was to be seen. After mutilating the bodies of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of their victims they are easily in the story of the story tims they succeeded in crossing the river and escaped all punishment. The bodies of Captain Billups and his men were buried in one grave. Their fate was one of the most horrible incidents connected with the settlement of

A Singing Throat.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A soar throat, if it becomes too painful, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice.

The Want of Language.

From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.
Mr. T. A. Norman and Miss Mary Lou Cullars were married by Rov. J. A. Shank last Sunday. The News has had to write so many notices that in its efforts to get up something new or novel it feels like a horse kicking straight up in mid air. But if its ability is e reen-scribed its good will and stock of con-gratulations is unlimited and boundless. We deff our cap and wish the happy young couple a long life of wedded bliss.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Satsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions. 15 cents.

MAYNARD'S MILL, Monroe County, Ga., No-MAYNABD'S MILL, Mouroe County, Ga., November 16.—Messrs. Rodgers, Worsham & Co., Macon, Ga.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I tested carefully the Lister's Standard Fertilizers beught of you this year alongside of several other of the highest priced brands of complete fertilizers sold in Macon by other firms. The results show that Lister's produced enough cotton in excess of the other brands to pay for Lister's.

Lister's.

The fertilizers and cotton were all carefully weighed and thoroughly satisfied me of the superiority of Listers's Standard Fertilizer.

Yours truly,

B. A. HART.

Write Lister's A. & C. Works, Beltimore, for

STATE SOCIETY.

Senoia.

The following wedding party left Senoia last Thursday morning: Mr. E. W. Leach with Miss Fannie McClane, Mr. L. J. McClane and Miss Mollie Matthis, Dr. W. F. Culpepper and Miss Mollie Matthis, Dr. W. F. Culpepper and Miss Annie Shepherd. They attended the marriage, near Holtonville, in Pike county, at eleven o'clock, on Thursday, of L. S. Shepherd, of Senoia, to Miss Callie Gaulding, Rev. E. C. Hooten, of Hollenville, performing the ceremony. After having enjoyed the excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, the party, accompanied by the handsome groom and beautiful bride, reached home about dark. Mr. E. W. Leach says he is in favor of these revivais of matrimonial interest. His bachelor friends, drawn up in a group around him when this announcement of his convictions was made, received it with uncovered heads. But the guffaw which soon passed around the circle proved them all skeptics. Yet there is hope.

Mr. R. J. Atkinson, of Greenville, was in Senoia Thursday, on his way home from Atlanta.—Colonel J. T. Methvin visited Greenville this week.

Professor Lee Johnson, of Indian Sorings, was in

eek. Professor Lee Johnson, of Indian Springs, was in town this week.
Mr. B. M. McAllister, of Fairburn, was in Senola
Wedneeday.
Mis Annie Shepherd. of Corington, is visiting Miss Mollie Matthis, of Fayette county, visited Miss Molle Matthis, of Payette County, Visited friends here this week.

Mrs. H. C. Fisher, of Fayette, visited Dr. T. M. Brantley's family a few days of this week.

Mr. David Methvin, who cut his foot so painfully three weeks ago, is out on crutches.

Miss Lamar Rutherford, after a most de-ightful visit to Mrs. Damel, of Augusta, and Mrs. B. V. Wooly, of Atlanta, returned home last Vednesdes. Vednesday.

Miss! Fannie Lucas is on a visit to Mrs. Price, in Miss[Fannie Lucas is on a visit to Mrs. Price, in Watkinsville.

Mr. Sylvanus Morris, who has been confined to his room for the past two weeks, we are glad to see among his friends.

Miss Frazier, of High Shoals, is visiting Miss Sallie Campbell, on Milledge avenue.

Mrs. Quillian, of Atlanta, who has been on a visit to Mrs. Jim Comer, on Prince avenue, left for Maysville Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Louis Dugas returned to her home in Augusta this week. Mrs. D, has been spending quite a time with her auut, Mrs. Charbonnier.

General Hoke, of North Carolina, was in the city during the week. during the week.

O. J. L. Walker, of Carrollton, was in Athens last
Wednesday on his way to Watkinsville to attend T. J. Thornton, a student of the university, left T. J. Information, a student of the university, left Friday for his home in La Grange, to recuperate from a case of measles.

The Germans of our city gave a grand masquerade ball at the Good Templars hall last Thursday night. It was a grand success.

Union Point. Captain John C. Hart spent Wednesday in Crawfordville.

Mr. F. Y. Stark, of Harmony Grove, is visiting friends here.

Miss Ruth M. McLaughlin visited Greenesboro

Miss Ruth M. McLaughin visited declared lest week.

Mr. C. T. Watson, of Washington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. W. R. King.ot Birmingham, is here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. C. C. King.

Mrs. J. A. Cramer is visiting relatives and friends in the land of flowers.

Messrs. Joseph Barnes, Jr., W. R. King and J. H. Watson went up to Greensboro last Thursday evening to see "Peck's Bad Boy."

The T. N. club Bad a pleasant dance at the Terraces Friday evening.

The T. N. club and a pleasant dance at the Ferraces Friday evening.

Rev. Mr. Newton, whose arm was amputated some time ago, is improving slowly. We trust he will soon be restored to health and usefulness.

Mr. George Dolvin and Miss Linnie Oliver, both of Greene county, were married at Thomson last Saturday. The bride's parents objected, so the couple quietly slipped away! and the nuptial knot was tied before their flight was discovered.

Twiggs County.

At its last meeting the Twiggs-county Agri-cultural club, by a rising vote, thanked Captain Wimberly for his earnest, practical and eloquent address to them.

address to them.

Mrs. B. M. Tarver has recently entertained her aunt, Miss Fort, of Chattanooga.

On Tuesday evening last Miss Tarver received at her home a few friends in her usual charming man Dr. Carswell, of Jeffersonville, is slowly recover Miss Katle Pate, the much admired daughter of udge A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is visiting

Miss Katle Price, the Judge A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsvine, a Judge A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsvine, a friends in our county.

Miss Faulk, whose friends are happy to see her at home again, has been visiting Forsyth. While there she was the guest of Mrs. Carter.

Miss Mattle O'Daniel has returned, after several weeks of pleasure in Hawkinsville.

Weeks of pleasure in Hawkinsville.

Villa Rica.

Married at the residence of the brile's mother, Mrs. A. E. Green, Mr. Johnson Fain, of Atlanta, to Miss Tommie Green. Mr. Fain is a prominent business man of the gate city—a traveling salesman for about twelve years with Eddleman & Brown, and lately for Gramling. Spalding & Co. The bride was one of Carroll's most charming young ladies, and a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of being thrown in her conpany. We wish the young matried couple loag, happy and useful lives.

Lithonia.

Mr. Woods White and his most estimable ife, of Atlanta, Ga., visited our town during the Mr J. A. Norton and family, of Lithonia, moved to Atlanta on Thursday last. to Atlanta on Thursday last.
The yetung people had a pleasant sociable at Dr.
Connally's one evening last week.
Mr. Afonzo Callaway, of this place, is attending
the Mean's high school, of Atlanta.

Sylvania.

Mr. Joseph Hurst, Jr., and Miss Missouri father last night. The ceremony was performed by Judge John H. Hull, Jr., in his usual impressive manner after the solemnization of the happy event the guests were invited into the diningroom and

Rome.

Jam es Cothran, of South Carolina, is

ge Jain es Coman, or South Carly visiting Captain H. D. Cothran and family. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Battey and their daughter, Miss Mattie, have returned from a trip to Florida.

Blaine as a Candidate.

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.
Senator-elect Hiscock, who has returned

Senator-elect Hiscock, who has returned from his successful campaign among the legislators of New York for the senatorial succession to Warter Miller, has been in close conference with a few prominent republicans of the house and somewhat startled them with the emphatic announcement that Mr. Blaine had not only formally announced himself to certain leaders in New York as a candidate for the presidential nomination, but with the consent and co-operation of those gentlemen had already commenced to set up the pins for securing the New York delegation. Representative and Senator-elect Hiscock went further and admitted substantially that his own election was due to the friends of Mr. Blaine working upon the supporters of Mr. Morton with that gentleman's assent, and by an arrangement with them, had restored harmony in the republican party, which would ensure the carrying of the empire state for Blaine. It has been his ted that Mr. Morton did not press his claims, with the understanding that under a Blaine administration his ambition would be liberally gratified, doublies, with the secretars ship of state, a place for which he would be eminently qualified by beedle and buncomb socially.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the

best blood-purifying and strengthening reme dies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mr.S. G. E. Simmons, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sersenguille tones up we were the security of the comments of the containing additional evidence." "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & OO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron

Bitters ANSWERED

The question has probably been asked thousands of times. "How can Brown's Iron Ritters cure everywhing?" Well, it doesn's But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe 1803 Physicians recognize the control process of the control o ROWN'S IRON BUTTERS does not inju minute. Like all other thorough medicine clowly. When taken by such the first sym benefit is renewed energy. The muscles ther firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels a

ATLANTA LUMBER CO

LONG LEAF PINE

Weatherboarding, Shingles and Laths. Bridge and Trestle Timbera, Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on house bills, sepi6, 1y 2p n r m

Kiln-Dry Dressed Flooring, Ceiling

33; WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhosa Semi-Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depress-ion of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discour-aged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Eushiess, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrotula, Erysipelas, Fever Sorost Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitie Sore Throat, Mouth and Tougue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troublea Frequency of Uriuating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhea, Gleek, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gieet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly,

DRS. BETTS & BETTS. 332 Whitehall St.,

ATLANTA, GA. nrm NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE OEALPD BIPS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
Undersigned until Thursday, February 3, 1857;
3 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a two-story Wick
engine house on Pryor street, Atlanta. Plans and
specifications can be seen at office of W. R. Joyner,
chief fire department. The board will reserve the
right to reject any or all bids.

CHAS. A. COLLIER.

CHAS. A. COLLIER, Chairman Board Fire Masters, 22, 25, 28, 39 and feb 1.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter, Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatiam, Neuralgia, Sprains, known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external in uries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS--TRY IT.

DR. RICE,

822 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky
A regularly educated and legally quelified physician and the
Caree all forms of PRIVATE,
CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-

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Pice white China Tea Sets 17pca. 750
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Fine White China Cups and Saurine Decorated China Cups and

United States Marshal's Single PVIRTUE OF A FIGUE FACIAS 1886 ID of the circuit court of the United State the nouthern district of Georgia, in fave of a plaintiff in the following stated case, to-mic George Hull vs. A. R. Hudgins.—I have this in levied upon as the property of the defendant. R. Hudgins the following described property and The store house and lot lately occupied by A. R. Hudgins, defendant, as a store house, found north on West Main street, Cartersville, on bounded east by Scheuer Bros, store, west by I. O. M. Montgomery's store, said lot front is twenty of feet on Main street, and running back of ewidth two hundred feet from Main street; as two lots of land in Cartersville, Ga. hown as in numbers six and seven in the tobacco factory wey, said two lots containing together one acre me or less, and bounded on the southeast by tobaco is for land in Cartersville, Ga. the property of the containing together one acre me or less, and bounded on the southeast by tobaco is for land in Cartersville, Ga. The containing together one acre me or less, and bounded on the southeast by tobaco is core lands. The property of the containing together one acre me or less, and bounded on the southeast by the containing together one acre me or less, and bounded on the southeast by the containing together one acre me or less and bounded on the southeast by the containing together one acre in the containing together one a United States Marshal's S

or less, and bounded on the southeast by tobacon's tory lot, southwest by Bailroad street, north by is of Lewis Tumini's estate, sold to Mary F. Hacken northeast by lot of said Tumin estate, sold to John Hilburn, each of said lots number six and seven fronting one hundred feet on Railroad street, as running back therefrom two hundred feet; also on house and lot in Cartersville, Ga., frontiny southwas on Leake street, bounded west by the H. E. Wolthouse and lot, north by lot known as the registeral lot, with a small tenement house thereon, as is the house and lot occupied by Waltar While istely, and known as the White place, now occupied by Neal; south by Leake street, containing one according to the control of land numbers two hundred and eight two (282) and two hundred and interesting lot of land numbers two hundred and finety five, 25 both in the Twenty-second district (2md) and its second (2md) section of originally Cheroke, no Partow, county, Georgia, said lots constituing the lold Jarrett Gordon property, and sold by him Thomas H. Baker and A. R. Hudgins, each lot of Ferrow, county, Georgia, said lots constituting of old Jurrett Gordon property, and sold by him Thomas H. Baker and A. R. Hudgins, each lot at a ling one hundred and sixty acres, more or taining one hundred and sixty acres, more or all the property levied on being in Bartow con Georgia, and all in possession of A. R. Hudgins and will sell the same at public outery before count house door of Fulton county in the city at light and state of Georgia on the first The in March next, within the legal hours of sales.

U. S. Marshal's Sale, BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI PACIAS IS DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI MACIAS ISSUEDON of the circuit court of the United States for a northern district of Georgia, in favor of the pair, in the following stated case to wit:

The Kecne Five Cent Savings bank versus for F. Johnson and Charles E. Johnson, I have a day leviced upon, as the property of the defendath following property, to wit: Simated, lying a being in the county of Greene and state of Georgia wit: Reginning at a stake and running the south 52 degrees east, 10½ chains to a stake; the north 1842 degrees east, 21-40 100 chains to a metry; thence 46½ degrees east, 22-60 100 chains to a metry; thence 46½ degrees east, 23-60 100 chains to a metry; thence after the county of Greene and state of Econy; thence of Saving Sa

Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 188 PETER LYNCH,

N ADDITION TO HIS USUAL LARGE A
well assorted stock of Groceries, Cigars, Toba
and Spud; Hardware, Crockery and Glasse
Boots, Shoes, Leather, Guns, Pistois, Carrida
mmunition, etc., etc., is just now receiving a
has on hand Eastern Seed Irish Potatoes, such In connection with such he sells and pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Scupperant berry, Catawba and other brands of Domestor To all of which he invites his old and no

Acid and Fertilizer Work

Georgia Chemical and Mining Con

gituated just without the corporate limits lanta on the line of the Georgia railroad ample facilities for side track and railroad nections, are for sale or lease on favorable a Apply to P. Romare, Atlanta National bank, A. Howard Hinkle, treasurer, Cincinnati, O. Jan 8 e o d 30d.

WILLIAM RAVENEL, President STONO PHOSPHATE

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ESTABLISHED 1870. HIGH GRADE FERTILIZE

SOLUBLE GUANO (highly amandated) DISSOLVED BONE

ACID PHOSPHATE

ASH ELEMENT. FLOATS. GERMAN KAINIT.

HIGH GRADE RICE FERTILIZER. COTTON SEED MEAL. COTTON SEED HULL ASHES.

Office, No. 12 Broad Str All orders promptly filled.
R. M. MEANS,

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J. W. NELMS, U. S lary 27, 1887.

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R. M. MEANS, 11

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BROOK.

TABERNACLE. Large Numbers of Converts Baptized Both by Imme sion and Sprinkling he Rev. T. De Witt Tal-mage Preaches a Sermon on the Subject; "Is the Christian Religion a Cheat."

BROOKLYN, January 30 .- [Special.]-At the Tabernacle this morning, the Rev. T. De Wit Talmage. D. D., baptized by immersion a num ber of persons who preferred that mode, as, or the Sunday previous, he had baptized by those who so desired. Professo Browne, the organist, rendered the Sonata in C miner by Rheinberger. The opening hymn, sung by the whole congregation, was that be

happy day that fixed my choice!

After reading another list of those who during the week bad united with the church Dr Talmage discussed the subject : "Is the Chris tian Peligion a Cheat?" His text was: "He made his arrows bright, he consulted with images, he looked in the liver." Ezekiel 21:15.

The preacher said:
Two modes of divination by which the king of Babylen proposed to find out the will of God He took a bundle of arrows, put them together mixed them up, then pulled forth one, and by the inscription on it decided what city he should first assault. Then an animal was slain and by the lighter or darker color of the live the brighter or darker prospect of success was inferred. That is the meaning of the text:
"He made his acrows bright, he consulted with images, he looked in the liver."
Stupid delusion! And yet all the ages have

been filled with delusions. It seems as if the world loves to be hoodwinked, the delusion of Tage text only a specimen of a vast number of deceits practiced upon the human race. In the latter part of the last century, Johanna Southeote came forth pretending to have divine power, made prophecies had chapels built in her honor, and one hundred thousand disciples came forth to follow her. About five years before the birth of Christ, Apollonius was born, and he came forth, and after five years, being speechless according to the tradition, he healed the sick and raised the dead, and preached virtue, and, according to the myth, having deceased, was

The Dephie oracle deceived vast multitude of people; the Pythoness seated in the temple of Apollo uttering a crazy jargon from which the people guessed their individual or national fortunes or misfortunes. The utterances were of such a rature that you could read them any way you wanted to read them. A general going forth to battle, consulted the Delphic oracle, and, he wanted to find out whether he was going to be safe in the battle, or killed in the battle, and the answer came forth from the Delphic, oracle in such words that, if you put the comma be-

fere the word "never," it means one thing, and if you put the comma after the word "never," it means another thing just opposite. The message from the Delphic oracle to the general 'Go forth, return never in battle shall thou perish." If he was killed, that was according to the Delphic oracle; if he came home safe-ly, that was according to the Delphic oracle. So the ancient auguries deceived the people. priests of those auguries, by the flight of birds, or by the intonation of thunder, or by the inside appearance of slain animals, told the fortunes or misfortunes of individuals or nations The sibyls deceived the people. The sibyls were supposed to be inspired women who lived in caves and who wrote the sibylline books afterward purchased by Tarquin, the Proud So late as the year 1829, a man arose in New York, pretending to be a divine being, and playing his part so well that wealthy merchants became his disciples and threw their merchants became his disciplies and threw their fortunes into his disciplineship. And so in all ages, there have been necromancles, incantations, witcherafts, sorcories, inagical aris, one chantments, divinations and delusions. The one of the text was only a specimen of that which has been transpiring in all ages of the world. None of these delusions acomplished any good. They deceived, they pauperized the people, they were as cruel as they were absurd. They opened no hospitals, they healed no wounds, they wiped away no tears, they

wounds, they wiped away no tears, they emanciapated no serfdom. But there are those who say that all these delusions combined are as nothing computed with the delusion now abroad in the world, the delusion of the Christian religion. That delusion has today two hundred million dupes. It proposes to encircle the earth with its gir That which has been called a delu dle. That which has been called a delusion has already overshadowed the Appalachian range on this side the sea, and it has overshadowed the Balkan and Caucasian ranges on the other side the sea. It has conquered England and the United States. This champion delusion, this hoax, this swincle of the ages, as it has been called, has gone with to conquer the islands of the Pade, the Melanasia and the Micrope and Malayan Polynesia have alreadynquered to the delusion. Yea, it to and Sumatra, and Celebes and have already neuered the Indian Archipelago: Yea, it have and Sumatra, and Celebes and and have fallen under its wiles. In the Fiji seands, where there are 120,000 people, 102,000 yeve already become the dupes of this Christan religion, and if things go on as they are now going ion, and if the influence of this great halucination of the ages cannot be stopped, it will swallow the globe. Supposing, then, that Christianity is the delusion of the conturies, as some have pronounced it. I pro-

centuries, as some have pronounced it. I pro-pose this morning to show you what has been accomplished by this chimera, this fallacy, this accomplished by this chimera, this fallacy, this hoax, this swindle of the ages.

And in the first place, I remark, that this delusion of the Christian religion has made wonderful transformations of human character. I will go down the side of any church in Christian the side of any church in Christian that a side of any church in Christians and Larill and any church in

ter. I will go down the side of any church in Christendem, and I will find on either side that aide those who were once profligate, profane, unclean of speech, and unclean of action, drurken and lost. But by the power of this delusion of the Christian religion they have been completely transformed, and now they are kind and amiable and genial and Joving and useful. Everybody sees the change. Joving and useful. Everybody sees the change. Inder the power of this great hallucination they have quit their former associates, and whereas they once found their chief delight mong those who gambled and swore and ced horses, now they find their chief among those who go to prayer-meetings thereby is no complete is the dependent of the chief the children with horse the complete in the deliberation of the chief the children with the children was noticed.

wife has noticed it, the children hav mettle e was, as between a rose and a betwee etween a dove and a vulture, as sion! y and night. Tremendous delu-

Admii men of the most admired men of the mest admired men of the most admired men of the most admired men of the most admired men of the mest admired wictim of merican navy, early became a not long b Christian delusion, and, seated, was giving his death, at Long Branch, he Was givi He sa friends an account of his early

was giving his teath, at Long Branch, he covered the friends an account of his early like and the covere wernment to put an end to the covere wernment to put an end to the covere wernment to put an end to the covere the widelion. I was a cabin boy, worce. The widthin. I could swear like an which would gamble in every style of his it is knew all the wickedness there is at that thooly out of the cabin except my-beared everyed the door. He said: "David, self, rud lockin going to do? What are you what are you "Well," I said, "father, I am going to follo serable, drunken sailor, kicked be a poor, mout the world, and die of a fever and cuffed a hospital? "Oh, no," I said, in a foreign not the world, and die of a fever and cuffed a hospital? "Oh, no," I said, in a foreign not be that; I will tread the "father, I will and command, as you do." 'No, ather said; "no, David, a person David," my I principles and your bad habits that has your ad the quarter-deck or command.' My father woid then: 'I will change, I will him, and I sai gaio, I will never drink again, I will never swear a mble again; and, gentlemen, by the help of the it soon after that begins a first that begins a lot his time.

Christian, and that decided my fate for time

Another captive of this great Christian de-lusion! There goes Saul of Tarsus on horse-back at full gallop. Where is he going? To destroy Christians. He wants no better play-spell than to stand and watch the hats and coats of the murderers who are massacreing God's children. There goes the same man. This time he is afoot. Where is he going now? Going on the road to Ostia to die for Christ. They tried to whip it out of him, they tried to scare it out of him, they thought they would give him enough of it by suffine him into a give him enough of it by putting him into a windowless dungeon, and keeping him on small diet, and denying him a cloak, and condemning him as a criminal, and howling at him through the street; but they

howling at him through the street; but they could not freeze it out of him, and they could not sweat it out of him, and they could not pound it out of him, so they tried the surgery of the sword, and one summer day in 65 he was decapitated. Perhaps the mightiest intelect of the 6,000 years of the world's existence hood winked, cheated, cajoled, daped by the Christian religion. Ah! that is the remarkable thing about this delusion of Christianity, it overpowers the strongest intellects. Gather the critics, secular and religious, of this century together, and puts vote to them as to which is the greatest book ever written, and by large the greatest book ever written, and by large majority they will say "Paradise Lost." Who wrote "Paradise Lost." One of the fools who believed in this Bible, John Milton. Benjamin Franklin surrendered to this delusion, if you

riankin surrendered to this delasion, if you may judge from the letter that he wrote to Thomas Paine begging him to destroy the "Age of Reason" in manuscript and never let it go into type, and writing afterward, in his old days: "Of this Jesus of Nazareth I have to say that the system of morals he left, and the religion he has given us are the best things the world has ever seen or is likely to see." Patrick Heavy the een or is likely to see." Patrick Henry, the electric champion of liberty, enslaved by this delusion, so that he says: "The book worth all other books put together is the Bible." Benjamin Rush, the leading physiologist and anatomist of his day, the great medical scientist, what did he say? "The only true and perfect religion is Christianity." Isaac Newton, the leading philosopher of his time—what did he say? That man surrendering to this delusion of the Christian religion, crying out: "The sublimest philosophy on earth is the philosophy of the Gospel." David Browster, at the phy of the Gospet." David Brewster, at the pronunciation of whose name every scientist the world over bows his head, David Brewster saying: "O, this religion has been a great light to me, a very great light all my days." President Thiers, the great French statesman, acknowledging that he prayed when he said: "I knowledging that he prayed when he said: "I invoke the Lord God. in whom I am glad to believe." David Livingstone, able to conquer the lion, able to conquer the panther, able to onequer the savage, yet conquered by this de-usion, this ballucination, this great swindle of the ages, so when they find him dead they had him on his knees. William E. Gladstone, the strongest intellect in England today, unable to resist this chimera, this fallacy, this delusion of the Christian religion, goes to the house of God every Sabbath, and often at the nvilation of the rector, reads the prayers to be people. O, if these mighty intellects are overborne by this delusion, what chance is here for you and for me"

Besides that, I have noticed that first-rate nfidels cannot be depended on for steadfast-ness in the proclamation of their sentiments. Goethe, a leading skeptic, was so wrought upon by this Christianity that in a weak moment he cried out: "My belief in the Bible has saved me in my literary and moral life." Rousseau, one of the most eloquent champions of infidelity, spending his whole life warring against Christianity, cries out: "The majesty of the Scriptures amazes me." Attamont, the notorious infidel, one would think he would have been safe against this delusion of the Christian religion. Oh, no! After talking against Christianity all his days, in his last hours he cried out: "Oh, Thou blasphemed but most indulgent Lord God, hell itself is a refuge if it hide me from Thy frown." Voltaire, the most talented infidel the world ever saw writing two hunfrom Thy frown." Voltaire, the most talented infidel the world ever saw, writing two hun dred and fifty publications, and the most of them spite the land of the century—one most notorious libertine of the century—one would have thought he could have been de-pended upon for steadfastness in the advocacy of infidelity and in the war against this terri-ble chimera, this delusion of the gospel. But no; in his last hour he asks for Christian burial. and asks that they give him the sacrament of the Lord Jesus Christ. Why, you cannot de-rend upon these first rate infidels—you cannot pend upon these first rate in dels—you cannot depend upon their power to resist this great delt sion of Christianity. Thomas Paine, the god of modern skepties, his birthday celebrated in New York and Boston with great enthusissm—Thomas Paine, the paragon of Bible haters—Thomas Paine, about whom his brother infidel. William Carver, vrote in a letter which I ave at my house, saying that he drank a cuart of rum a day and was too mean, and too

cuart of rum a day and was too mean and too dishenest to ray for it—Thomas Paine, the added of modern infidelity—Thomas Paine, who stole another man's wife in England and brought her to this land—Thomas Paine, who ometimes picked out of the ditch. sometime sometimes pieked out of the ditch, sometimes too filthy to be pieked out—Thomas Paine, one would have thought that he could have been depended on for steadfastness against this great delusion. But no. In his dying hour he begs the Lord Jesus Christ for mercy.

Powerful delusion, all-conquering delusion, earthquaking delusion, of the Christian-religion. Yea, it goes on, it is so impertinent, and it is so overbearing, this chimers of the gospel.

t is so overbearing, this chimera of the gospel that having conquered the great picture gal-leries of the world, the old masters and the young masters, as I showed in a former ser-men, it is not satisfied until it has conquered the music of the world. Look over the pro-gramme of that magnificent musical festival a few years ago in New York and see what were the great performances, and learn that the the great performances, and learn that the greatest of all the subjects were religious sub-

greatest of all the subjects were religious subjects. What was it one night when three
thousand voices were accompanied
with a vast number of
instruments? "Israel in Egypt." Yes. Beethoven deluded until he wrote the high mass
in D. Major. Haydu deluded with this religion until he wrote the "Creation." Handel
deluded until he wrote the oratorios of "Jephthah" and "Esther" and "Sau," and "Lisrael in

gion until he wrote the "Creation." Handel deluded until he wrote the oratorios of "Jephthah" and "Esther" and "Saul" and "Israel in Egypt." and the "Messiah." On the closing night three thousand deluded people singing of a delusion to eight thousand deluded hearers Yes, this chimera of the gospel is not satisfied until it goes on and builds itself into the most permanent architecture, so it seems as if the world is never to get rid of it. What are some of the finest buildings in the world? St. Paul's. St. Peter's, the churches and cathedrals of all Christendom. Yes, this impertinence of the Gospel, this vast delusion is not satisfied until it projects itself, and in one year gives, contributes, \$6,250,000 to foreign missions, the world—people we have never seen. Peinded doctors—two hundred and twenty physicians meeting week by week in London, in the Union Medical Prayer Circle, to worship God. Deluded lawyers—the late Lord Cairns, the highest legal authority in England, the exadviser of the throne, spending his vacation in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the poor people of Scotland. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, once the secretary of state of the Unicel States, an old fashioned evangelical

poor people of Scotland. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, once the secretary of state of the United States, an old-fashioned evangelical Christian, an elder in the Reformed church. John Bright, a deluded Quaker. Henry Wilson, the vice-president of the United States, dying a deluded Methodist or Congregationalist. Earl of Kintore dging a celuded Presbyterian. The canniblis in Scuth Sta, the Bush men of Terra del Faego, the wild men of Australia, putting down the knives of their cruelty and clothing themselves in decent apparel—all under the power of this delusion. Judson and Doty and Abeel and Campbell and Williams and the 3,000 missionaries of the cross turning their backs on home Complete and Williams and the 3,000 missionaries of the cross turning their backs on home and either the sound of the cross turning their backs on home and either the sound of the composition of the composition of heathenism to relieve it, to save it, to help it, toiling until they dropped into their gravee, dying with no earthly comfort about them, and going into graves with no appropriate epitaph, when they might have lived in this country, and lived for themselves, and lived luxuriously, and been at last put into brilliant sepulchres. What a delusion!

Vea, this delusion of Christian religion shows itself in the fact that it goes to those who are in trouble. Now, it is bad enough to cheat a formula of the complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Drugsists or Mailed.

"Rough on Piles."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles."

Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Drugsists or Mailed.

"Grouph on Piles."

Why suffer piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles."

Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Drugsists or Mailed.

"Grouph on Piles."

man when he is well, and when he is prosperous; but this religion comes to a man when he is sick, and says: "You will be well again after a while; you are going into a land where there are no cougha and no pleurises and no consumptions and no languishing; take courage and bear up." Yea, this awful chimera of the gospel comes to the poor and it says to them: "You are on your way to vast estates and to dividends always declarable." This delusion of Christianity comes to the berest and it talks of reunion before the throne and of the cessation of all sorrow. And then to show that this delusion will stop at absolutely nothing, it goes to the dying bed and fills the man with anticipations. How much better it would be to have him die without any more hope than swine and rats and snakes. That is all. Nothing more left of him. He will never know anything again. Shovel him under! The soul is only a superior part of the body, and when the body disintegrates the soul disintegrates. Annihilation, vacancy, everlasting blank, obliteration. Why not present all that beautiful doctrine to the dying, instead of coming with this hoax, this swindle of the Christian religion, and filling the daying man with anticipations of another life, until some in the last hour have clapped their hards, and some have shouted colly look estatic. Palace gates opening, they thought: diamond coronest flashing, hands

only look cestatic. Palace gates opening, they thought; diamond coronets flashing, hand beckening, orchestras sounding. Little children dying, actually believing they saw their departed parents, so that, although the little children had been so weak and feeble and sick for weeks, they could not turn on their dying

for weeks, they could not turn on their dying pillow, at the last, in a paroxysm of rapture uncontrollable, they sprang to their feet, and shouted, "Mother, catch me; I am coming!"

And to show the immensity of this delusion, this awful swindle of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I open a hospital and I bring into that hospital the death-beds of a great many Christian people, and I take you by the hand this morning, and I walk up and down the wards of that hospital, and I ask a few questions. I ask: "Dying Stephen, what have you to say?" "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." "Dying John Wesley, what have you to say?" "The best of all is, God is with us." "Dying Edward Payson, what have you to say?" "I

"The best of all is, God is with us." "Dying Edward Payson, what have you to say?" "I float in the sea of glory." "Dying John Bradford, what have you to say?" "If there be any way of going to Heaven on herseback, or in a flery chariet, it is this." "Dying Neander, what have you to say?" "I am going to sleep new—good night." "Dying Mrs. Florence Foster, what have you to say?" "A pilgrim in the valley, but the mountain-tops are all agleam from peak to peak." "Dying Alexander Mather, what have you to say?" "The Lord who has taken eare of me fifty years, will not east me off now:

care of me fifty years, will not cast me off now: glory be to God and to the lamb! Amen, amen, amen, amen! "Dying John Powson, after preaching the gospel so many years, what have you to say?" "My death-bed is a bed of reses." "Dying Doctor Thomas Scott, what have you to say?" "This is heaven begun." "Dying soldler in the last war, what have you to say?" "Boys, I am going to the front." "Dying telegraph operator on the battle field of Virginia, what have you to say?." "The wires are all laid, and the poles are up from Stony Point to headquarters." "Dying Paul, care of me fifty years, will not cast me off now

Stony Point to headquarters." 'Dying Paul, what have you to say?" I am now ready to be offered. and the time of my departure is at hand: I have fought the good departure is at hand: I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thank be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." O my Lord, my God, what a delusion, what a glorious delusion! Submerge me with it, fill my eyes and ears with it, put it under my dying head for a pillow—this delusion—spread it over me for a low-this delusion-spread it over me for a canepy, put it underneath me for an outspread wing-roll it over me in ocean surges ten thon sand fathoms deep! O, if infidelity, and if athelem, and if annihilation are a reality, and the Christian religion is a delusion, give me

the delision!

The strong conclusion of every man and woman in the house is that Christianity producing such grand results cannot be adelusion. A lie, a cheat, a swindle, an hallucination can not launch such a glory of the centuries. Your not launch such a glory of the centuries. Your logic and your common sense convince you that a bad cause cannot produce an illustrious acsult; out of the womb of such a mouster no such angel can be born. There are many in this house this morning, in the galleries and on the main floor, who began with thinking that the Christian religion was a stupid farce, who have come to the conclusion that it is a reality. Why are you here today? Why did you sing this song? Why conclusion that it is a reality. Why are you here today? Why did you sing this song? Why did you bow your hend in the opening prayer?
Why did you bring your family with you?
Why, when I tell you of the ending of all
trials in the bosom of God, do there stand tears in your eyes-not tears of grief, but tears of joy such as stand in the eyes of homesick chil dien far away at school when some one talks to them about going home? Why is it that you can be so calmly submissive to the death of can be so calmly submissive to the dearly your loved one, about whose departure you your loved one, about whose departure you your so angry and so rebellious? There once were so angry and so rebellious? There is something the matter with you. All your friends have found out there is a great change And if some of you would give your experience you would give it in scholarly style, and others giving your experience would give it in broken style, but the one experience would be just as

style, but the one experience would be just as good as the other. Some of you have read everything. You are scientific and you are scholarly, and yet, if I should ask you. "What is the most sensible thing you ever did?" you would say: "The most sensible thing I ever did was to give my heart to God."

But there may be others here who have not had early advantages, and if they were asked to give their experience they might, rise and and early advantages, and if they were asked to give their experience, they might rise and give such testimony as the man gave in a prayer-meeting, when he said, "On my way here tonight, I met a man who asked me where I was going. I said, "I am going to prayer-meeting." He said, "There are a good many religions, and I think the most of them are delusions; as to the Christian religion, that is sonly a potion, that is a ware negline." are delusions; as to the Christian religion, that is only a notion, that is a mere notion, that is only a notion, the Christian religion." I said to him: 'Stranger, you see that tavern over there?' 'Yes, of course I see you.' 'Now, the time was, as everybody in this town knows, that if I had a quarter of a dollar in my pocket I could not pass that tavern without going in and getting a drink; all the people of Jefferson could not keep me out of that place; but God has changed my heart, and the Lord Jesus Christ has destroyed my thirst for strong drink, and there is my whole week's wages, and I have no temptation to go in there; and, stranger, if this is a notion, I want a stell you it is a mighty powerful notic it is a notion that has put clothes on my children's back, and it is a notion that has put good foed on our table, and it is a notion that has put good foed on our table, and it is a notion that has put good food on our table, and it is a no-tion that has filled my mouth with thanksgiv-ing to God. And, stranger, you had better go along with me, you might get religion, too;

lots of people are getting religion now."

Well, we will soon understand it all. Your life and mine will soon be over. We will soon come to the last bar of the music, to the last act of the tragedy, to the last page of the book--yes, to the last line and to the last word, aud to you and to me it will either be midnoon or midnight.

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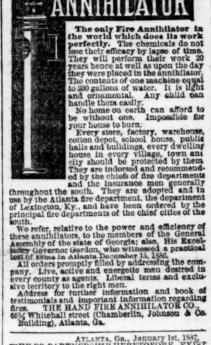
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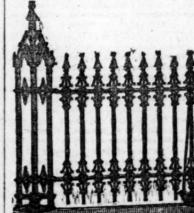
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CHAS. D. WOODSON, Pres. | T. L. BENHAM, Oast The First National Bank of Sheffield CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROL TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRINGY, WASHINGTON, JABINARY 14, 1887.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, comproller of the currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States.

States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of January, 1887. W. L. TREN-HOLM, Compitoller of the Currency.

(Seal J.N. 8817.

[Seal.] No. 8617.
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Correspondence from reliable brokers or whole sale dealers solicited. Can name prices on grain in ear load lots delivered at any point in South Carolina, Georgia or Florida. THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

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—Brokers in— Stocks, Bonds, Money and Securities.
WILL MAKE LOANS ON GOOD COLLATERALS
We have for sale the following stocks:
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in alliclasses securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street Atlanta, Ga. W. H. PATTERSON, BOND & STOCK BROKER, 24 South Pryor Street.

s The coupons maturing January 1st, 1837, on bonds of the Americus, Freston and Lumpkin Railroad will be paid on presentation at the Kational Park Bank, New York; at the office of the Company, Americus, Ga., or at the office of W. H. Patterson, 24 South Pryor street, Atlants, Ga.

I am still offering the bonds of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad, and call the attention of investors to them as a meritorious security. tion of investors to them as a meritorious security.
Whole issue \$5,000 per mile. Bonds mature 1996.
Interest 7 per cent, payable January and July.
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Americus, Preston & Lumpkin R. B. 1st Mortgage Extension

7 Per Cent Bonds, Due 1906

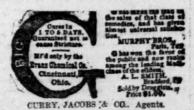
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Interest Payable January and July -IN THE-CITY OF NEW YORK

-OR AT-COMPANY'S OFFICE AMERICUS, GA.

Having been appointed financial agent for the sale of the above bonds, I am now offering a limited amount of them at par and accrued interest, and commend them to any one desiring a safe and profitaale lifvestment.

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A. P. STEWART & CO. 69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. wed su, dlm sp un meb

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OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS.

NO CURE, NO PAY. All we sak is a trial and a PERMANENT OURS RELP WANTED-BALE

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS BENCH AND Machine hands in planing mill. Inquire Monday morning at C. J. Haden's office, 37 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. sun mon tu WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT EARNEST MAN
own locality and outside of large cities. A remanerative salary to right party. Ref. rences exchanged. An Manufacturine House, 16 Barday
street, N. Y.

WANTED-PAPER BAG SALESMAN ON COM-trade at regular intervals. Address X. Y. Z. P. O. Box 2657, New York. Box 3657, New York.

ANTED—A COMMERCIAL MAN, WHO HAS had some experience in the liquor trade, to canvass the city of Atlanta for our famous bine Julice and Cherry Cordial, and Old Dominion Bissess. The sale of these goods cannot be prohibited anywhere. They sell most readily in prohibition towns, cities and states. Large commissions paid. A lire, energetic man, who takes hold of those goods can readily make money in Atlanta and others. Address J. K. Langdon, Youngstown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED-GOOD COOK: GOOD WAGES TO first class cook. A. J. McBride, 29 Peachtree

NY PERSON OR FIRM IN NEED OF A FIRST A class, reliable collector can learn of such a out by applying to Jno. F. Barclay, 25 W. Ala. 6t., or to W. A. Hemphill, Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. LADY WHO WRITES A NEAT HAND WISHESS writing to do at home. Miss M. S. W., This

WANTED-BY A LADY POSITION AS BOOK-

keeper on work in general office; highest our erences. Address X. X., Care Constitution. FOR SALE-Miscellaneous

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS WANTING SEEDS New will duplicate any eastern or northers prices on bulk seeds. Joseph H. Johnson & Co. wholessle seedmen, 61 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAND SAW IN first-class order; sold only because the room it occupies is wanted for other purposes. A bargain can be had in this saw. It can be seen in operation. Apply at the Constitution office. FOR SALE—FOUR COPIES OF THE NEW AT-lanta City Directory, price 5 per copy. Apple to W. J. Campbell, Mgr. Constitution Job Office. If

A BLACK ASTRACHAN JACKET, EITHER ON A Peters or Capitol avenue. By leaving at sheed?'s office suitable reward given. L. P. Thomas.

DRUGS.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED WHOLK-sale and retail drug business. Best location in city of 40,000 inhabitants, in Georgia, No old or shop worn stock. Good reasons for selling given. Address, "Drugs," this office. so mo wd and wic

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS FOR OUR NEW BURGLARproof Door Fastener; best selling novelty even ade; just out; nothing like it; sells itself, large profits. W. S. Home, Manufacturing Co., Chicago

M EMOIRS OF GENERAL R. E. LEE, BY GEN'L.

I Long and Wright. The best selling book of
the year. Good agents wanted. Best terms. W.
F. Morse, general southern agent, 7½ N. Broad st.,
Atlanta, and Washington, D. C. tuthas au
WANTED-STATE AGENTS TO SELL A PATented article. Profits large. References contrader. WANTED-STATE AGENTS TO SELL A PATquired. Correspondence solicited. Address J. H
Amies, Reading, Pa.

DR. CHASE'S LAST RECEIPT BOOK. "MEMOrial edition." Last and crowning work of his
life. Just out. Outfit 50 cents. F. B. Lickerson
Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, et POR BENT—A DESIRABLE SIX ROOM RESI-dence: with modern improvements. A part of furniture can be rented if desired. Apply on prem-ises, 347 Whitchall st. FOR RENT-A NICE 6 ROOM HOUSE NO. 31
Luckie st., with modern improvements in good neighborhood, only two blocks from the postome.
Frank P. Rice.

TOE RENTFIVE ROOM HOUSE ON FORMWALT street, near Enwoon. In good order

r street, near kawson. In good order. Wa and gas. Apply at Mote's gallery. FOR RENT-ROOMS FOR RENT-TWO BRIGHT, SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at 58 Washington St. Excellent board next door.

FOR SALE-Real Estate. POR SALE—ONE FIVE ROOM COTTAGE OF Forest avenue—new building. Address B. R. A., Trout Creek, Ala. BUY YOU A HOME-FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL Delly you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house.

FOR SALE-THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Colonel P. W. Alexander in Marietta, Ga. For terms apply to M. G. Whitlock, Marietta, or George H. Fontaine, Columbus, Ga.

CHINGLES! SHINGLES!—ALLMAN & LAD Mobile, Alabama, Manufacturers of and deale in Savii and Split Cypress Shlegles. Sawii Shingle a specialty. Correspondence invited, jant in

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON improved city property. Terms low.

WESEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY As dress the simplest and best forms of platu war anny land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank angages and blank bonds for title at the followin prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 2 blanks 10 cents; 11 doze blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks 51.50. Address The Costitution, Atlanta, Ga.

A NICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. Reonclad Notes, Walving and the same special states and constitution. If Ronclad Notes, Walving and the same special and either with or without the mortgage clause, a preferred, and printed so as to be used in any state sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of saxt cents for a book of 100 notes, or thirty-five cents for a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are pronunced the best in existence, and we have letter stating that they bring the money when othe forms fail. Send money in two cent stamps opsial notes, and state whether the mortgage clause is wanted. Address the Constitution, Asinta, G.

BOARDERS WANTED.

26 N. FORSYTH ST. WILL BE OPEN For board. One block from postoffice. Terms \$18, 528, 25 per month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRICK MACHINE-IMPORTANT TO BRI
D makers. The "International" Dry-press B
Machine, Wilson's patent, can be seen under
at McCombes, Taylor & Co.'s machine shop, Alfa
Georgia, after the 15th of next month. Capaciful machine \$0,000 brick per every ten hours,
half machine \$0,000. Full machines will only
built to order. These machines will only
posed of on royalty, with privilege of purchase
ter one or two years use. Correspondence solic
8. J. Wilson, Patentee. Atlanta, Ga., Januar,
1887.

TOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY GOO and brick store house containing the saw will sell goods or house separately; we give abargain to cash purchaser. Address Miss Findley, Jackson, Butts county, Ga.

Findley, Jackson, Buits county, Ga.

PAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SA,
will sell the whole or half interest in or
best established family grocery stores in.
The stock is complete in every respect;
class goods, consisting of everything in
run a family grocery business in one
localities in the city. In addition to th
tures, there is a cofee roaster, delivery
proof safe, etc. The hoose was conthis business and has every necess;
ence. The party buying the whole
business can rent the store at a res
Also dwelling house, stables, etc.,
it. Address P. O. Box 445, Alianta

WANTED-Mo WANTED-TO BORROW class city property. Addistreet, city.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVER BAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIEL IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PE MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THEEE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAIN LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN HE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THI PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN, 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY, 31, 1836. - INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: FAIR carmer, faia weather, South

Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florido, Western Florida and Alabama: Vari able winds, becoming southerly, cold, fair weather becoming slightly warmer.

AUGUSTA gets further and further from prohibition. The extensive ginworks of that city are to be enlarged. It is said that France can put an army o

nearly four million effective soldiers in the HENRY WARD BEECHER asks: "Why should not women be hanged?" Mainly

esteemed sir, because they don't deserve to be hanged. JOHN L. SULLIVAN struck a slugger on

the head the other day and broke his arm. It is thought that Sullivan's opponent was a colored man in disguise. A LIVE Italian marquis has been found in the city of New York, who went into honest

work to make a living, instead of exhibiting a monkey and a hand organ. THE prevalence of Mr. Jay Gould in the south at this time is thought to be very sus-

picious. Mr. Gould is too big a syndicate to be allowed to run around loose. THE Pinkerton Hessians have never been employed in the south and they never will be until the officers of the law discredit

their own position and disgrace themselves. THE Baltimore Manufacturers' Record utters a note of warning against wild-cat land schemes in the south. It thinks that the land syndicate business is about to be

run into the ground. It is said that United States congressm laugh heartily when anything is said about war with England. The truth is that men full of Roman punch and canvas-back terra pin can afford to laugh heartily.

BROTHER WATTERSON takes a very gloomy view of matters and things at the capital of our common country. He says it is as much as an unknown man's self-respect is worth to attempt to enter any of the departments at Washington. Well, well. We shall have reform after awhile.

JUDGE SPENCER, of Buchanan county, Mo., has decided that minor children o naturalized American citizens are not made itizens of the United States by the naturalition of their fathers. The decision has reated great excitement throughout the state, and particularly in St. Louis, where housands of such persons have exercised the elective franchise.

It is stated positively in New York that Secretary Manning will resign when congress adjourns to accept the presidency of a new three million dollar bank in New York to be called the "Western National," and the statement is also made that Treasurer Jordan will resign to accept a position in the same bank. It is said that the bank will be ready for business by May 1st.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been exercising ination by inventing sunken forts for the defense of our exposed coast. He first tried this plan in the west where stage stations had to be defended against Indian raids. His system of sunken forts was a access on the plains, and he thinks they

be a greater success on a larger scale system solves a very important prob o. Forts only serve as targets, and they re easily battered down, whereas, the sunen forts are out of sight and out of reach of n enemy's guns.

The Democratic Remedy. Brother Watterson, who is in Washington sending some very gloomy telegrams to his Louisville newspaper. They are so omy, indeed, that all the natural brightss of Brother Watterson's lively style is essary to relieve them from the shadow f despair. The following extract from rother Watterson's correspondence will

how the nature of his grief: I look upon the democratic situation which pre ails in the national capital at this time with a ind of sorrowing amazement. On every hand I necounter among the senators, among the repreneounter among the senators, among the repre-entatives, among the people, but one sentiment and that is discontent and foreboding. The repubicans are jubilant. The democrats are discourage.

d. The president sits with his back upon the ene, and but yesterday said to a friend, who links just as I do, "I believe I have done pretty

all considering."
He is the one man in Washington who is blind the truth and deaf to counsels. Even the secre of state, who has lived most of his life in a ch-blow vase three thousand miles beyond the op, is not, 1 am told, wholly lost to the real tate of the case. But there seems no help for i a man as incapable of receiving impressions as of cturning warmth, and sensible of criticism only to the point of resenting it, the president sits in the white house like a wooden image made to be orshipped, not to be loved. To the weaker mem-ers of his cabinet he has imparted his dull self flictency and cold stolidity. The most servile, well as the sincerest form of flattery, is initaon; and the beggars on horseback whom Mi

eveland. seeking to discover a new political and to people it with creatures of his own, tinto being and mounted, have caught the f their chief, and are equally industriou ssful in neglecting great for little things, sing nothing clearly except the regula-e civil service. They, too, take more blican who has repented and turi p than in ninety and nine democrat

STITUTION is of the opinion that t's remark to Brother Watterous friend covers the ground has done pretty well, consid done pretty well, considering democrats in congress han y by aiding to pass a civil is a fraud on its face, but tic president is sworn to ore, Mr. Cleveland "has

n't like the presence of

sure, however, that they will do no such They are afraid to make the attempt. They despise the mugwump element, but they will run any risk rather than offend it by an attempt to repeal the civil service law. And yet the democrats in congress have the remedy in their own hands. If they are sure the party is opposed to the law, they should place themselves on record. This would be a great deal better than their present policy. They can gain nothing by standing on the street corners and in the hotel lobbies at Washington making mouths at the president, who is sworn to execute the laws as he finds them.

A Social Sensation. Our dispatches, the other day, annou the marriage in Paris of Mrs. Frederick Stevens to the Marquis Talleyrand-Peri-

To this brief item hangs a tale. Each of the high contracting parties to the marriage has a history. The marquis is the first in order. His historic name is linked with infamies of international notoriety.

One of the ancestors of the marquis was the Talleyrand who during the French revolution disgraced his priestly robes so shamefully that he had to go into politics He was brilliant, unscrupulous, absolutely without morals and a veritable master of intrigue. Naturally such a man was invaluable to Napoleon, and when the imperial despot commanded him to marry a Madame Grant, with whom he had lived for years, Talleyrand unhesitatingly obeyed. This alliance did not prevent the royal favorite from becoming rich and powerful. He turned traitor to his master in the very nick of time, and died full of years and honors, surrounded by troops of friends.

The present Marquis Talleyrand-Perigord is in every sense worthy of his noble ancestor. He inherits his gentlemanly vices and something of his genius. When he visited this country he fell in love with Mrs. Frederick Stevens, one of Gotham's married belles, and made no secret of it Pretty Mrs. Stevens could not withstand such a siege. She capitulated and left her husband and children to follow the fascinating Parisian around the world. There was a tremendous flurry over the affair in New York society, but Mr. Stevens quietly accepted the situation, and remained at home to take care of his children. When his run away wife sued for a divorce he interposed no objection, and she regained her freedom. Luckily for the woman, her mad leap in the dark is turning out better than anyone expected. The marquis, bearing in mind doubtless the liberal matrimonial notions of the original Talleyrand, has had the grace to

make his silly captive his wife. It is a marvelous romance. This de throned society queen now struggles up out of the mire, and majestically swings into her place as the rightful mistress of one of the proudest houses in France. But there is another side to the picture. In her own land her memory is a scandal and a shame and in one disgraced family circle she is regarded as too vile a thing even to be named. If madame la marquise is happy, she must be a strange woman.

The Infamous Internal Revenue Sys tem.

The New York Independent, a prohibi tion paper, admits the following communication to its editorial columns, with the accompanying preface:

We are in favor of reducing taxation, as our read ers very well know. An intelligent merchant of this city, and a most decided temperance man, too, writes us that

"This odious internal revenue law, it was prom ised by Thaddeus Stevens in 1861, would be repealed at the close of the war. Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, in their annual mess ages, called upon congress to repeal the law. The republican party refused to lighten the; people's burdens, the \$100,000,000 surplus annually has been the result. The effect was to bring in a democratic administration. "Unless the democratic party keeps one of the

promises of their platform to 'reduce taxation,' iss will see another political revolution.
"Abolish the internal revenue law! and if taxes

should be imposed on whisky, let it be in the shape of a state tax. This would be, indeed, a boon to the people of the state, and the tax would be paid by the consumers, who should bear the tax.

The Independent makes some sensible comments on this, and adds:

If we had a few more business men in congress and a less number of politicians and theorists there the nation would be made glad within one week by a reduction of fifty or sixty millions annually in our taxes. Let us have in congress more work and

Now, this is the gist'of the whole business Sensible men who had formerly voted with the republicans, voted for Mr. Cleveland because the democratic platform, on which he was nominated, gave promise not only of protecting American labor, but of reducing the surplus by repealing the internal revenue laws. If there is to be a tax on whisky. let it be collected by the states. Such a tax. collected by the states-by the county tax collectors, indeed-would oppress nobody Those who tried to evade the tax would be pursued by no such oppressive Russian methods as now prevail, but would be subject to the law, as all other citizens who evade the

Let the democrats in congress conside this matter before it is too late.

Francis Murphy Under Fire. Francis Murphy's second visit to Cincinnati appears to be creating considerable excitement. The prohibitionists, not relishing the success of this honest reformer in converting the masses to the temperanc cause through moral suasion, are raking him

fore and aft. The other night Mr. Murphy made a pass ing allusion to his opponents. After scoring them for their uncharitableness and self-

ishness, he said: "There are lots of people who attack a man just because he happens to get sober himself, without the aid of an act of the legislature. They seem to believe that it is right for a man to get sober by a believe that it is right for a man to get sober by an act of the legislature, and not by standing up like a man and passing his own act of prohibition. That's the gospel of temperance I believe in, and I don't believe in going into a heated political fight to get men sober. They can be saved without the aid or interference of politics. Politics nover helped a man to be a man and never will.

Mr. Murphy is amply able to take care o himself. The pretended friends of temper ance who are fighting him, are injuring nobody but themselves. One man like Mr. Murphy is more than a match for them all,

Selma's Advantages. In the interesting article, published yesterday, on the great revival of business in Selma, several facts stand out prominent.

The first is that Selma, like Atlanta, being situated on a high elevation above the surrounding country, is free from epidemics in office, ict them and possesses remarkably good health. The city has the business upon which to found aled. We may be greatness, whether that business be cotton,

corn or kine. Then the city is the natural shipping point for the immense fields of coal iron and marble of the Cahaba valley. She will slways have competition between river and all, which will insure the lowest possible freight rates. This will bring to her, in addition to her own business, shipments from other manufacturing and mining points. which seek the markets of the outside werld.

From this it will be seen that, independent of ler expectations from the Cahaba coal fields, the city is booked for greatness. To crown all these advantages, the citizens are united and enthusiastic. The members of the improvement company are men who have been eminently successful in their own business, so that there is no reason why they should not be equally successful hereafter in other ventures. It is certain that among the cities, which will be permanently ben efited from the present rise in values, Selma will have a prominent place.

SENATOR FRYE wants to make cracklings out of the Canadians.

IT is announced that Senator Jones, of Florida, spends his time in Detroit, instead of at the Washington capital, because board is cheap in the untamed west. If the senator can live on three dollars a week in Detroit, he can save quite a sning sum from his salary. He says he does not think the governor of Florida can declare the senatorship vacant because the senator holds forth in Detroit instead of in Washington. "Any baby should know better than that," said the statesman. "The governor has no jurisdiction whatever in such a case. I am a member of the United States senate, which represents thirty-eight states, and the governor of Michigan would have just as much right to declare my seat vacant as would the governor of Florida. Michigan pays a larger portion of my salary than does my own state.

THE free traders appear to be bragging because a good many concerns are purchasing Brit ish pig iron. They laugh early. The fact that British pig iron can be profitably imported under the present tariff, shows that if the tariff is reduced, all the southern furnaces will be compelled to go out of business.

Two preachers are to have a joint discussio in Cumminsville, near Cincinnati, over the question of eternal punishment. Rev. William Howe, of the Christian church, says he will prove that a certain portion of mankind will affer endless punishment, and he challenges Rev. E. F. Pember, of the Universalist church to a discussion. Mr. Pember will argue that everybody will go to heaven. The debate will begin on the last day of February. Mr. Howe and Mr. Pember doubtless belong to that class of tiresome persons who dearly love to hea themselves talk.

IT is well to have the tail of the British lion wisted in these United States occasionally The British have been whipped twice by th republic, and the third time will be quite a

In a prize fight the other day John L. Sull van had one of his arms broken between the hand and the elbow. The damaged member was set and the pugilist thought he was get ting on all right. When the distinguished Dr Sayre, of New York, saw the broken arm he said it was not set right and that the prize fighter could never have complete use of it again unless it was broken again and reset Sullivan told the surgeon to go ahead. With a sudden twist-Dr. Sayre opened the fracture and the bone was soon reset and the arm ban daged. Sullivan fainted with the pain, but was brought to in a moment and then was sick for a time. Dr. Sayre explains that, as the bone was first set, it would have been impossi ble for Sullivan to bring the hand up in fron of him with the palm toward the face, and, o course, the natural use of the arm would be impeded in many ways. There is no doubt in Dr. Sayre's mind that the arm will now become as strong and effective as it ever was.

POLLY, of the Savannah News, is inclined to think that THE CONSTITUTION is on the fence. The best roosters get on the fence to

THE finding of the headless body in a trunk Baltimore and the arrest of Edward Unger in New York, bring forward the latest trunk mystery. The body is supposed to be that of a man named Bohl, who lived in the house with Unger and who is missing. On Priday evening January 21, Edward Unger, Jr., came home from work and found his father and Bohl in a heated conversation. The father was asking their guest to lend him money to go into business with and Bohl refused to do so. This was the last time that the son saw Bohl. When the son returned the next night he found hi father cleaning up the floor in the front room in which Bohl had slept. There is no doubt that old Unger was then removing the traces o the crime. He had never scrubbed the floor since they had moved into the place, and his conduct was so unusual that his son asked him what had become of Bohl. The young man was told not to refer to the subject again, as there had been some difficulty and Bohl had left for Chicago. The theory of the crime is that Unger crept into the room while Bohl slept and murdered him with a hammer. There were blood stains about the room and a piece had been newly cut out of the lounge, upon which Bohl had been accustomed to sleep. The question arises what did the murderer do with the blood when he cut his victim's head off? From testimony gathered it is believed the blood was caught in a bucket and poured through a sink, Blood stains have been found on Unger's clothing. It is believed that he killed Bohl

for his money. HANDSOME EDITOR DAWSON has never ex plained why his proposition to exempt cotton factories from taxation is not protection. Will this handsome man make his position plain?

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE story of the faithful dog who lies his master's grave and starves to death is by no means new; but a really true one now comes from Paducah, Ky. The master was Uncle Ike Enders, an aged negro, said to be 102 years old when he died. The dog was grizzled and aged, and when the old man's body was put in the grave the old dog refused to leave the spot, and there he died the other day from exposure and hunger, and his body still lies on the grave.

THE kids of the McClellan public school in THE KIGS Of the MCCIEIIAH PUBLIC School in Philadelphia having succeeded by their strike in effecting the reinstatement of their favorite principal, Mrs. Spallen, formed a procession on Thursday morning and marched into the school house and resumed their seats. The leader of the boys presented her with a smilax wreath, and made an appropriate speech. The war cry of the boys was, "give us back our old commander." THERE is a strong classical atmosphere about

Frank Hiscock's life. He was born at Pompey, practiced law at Tully, went frequently to Rome, finally settled in Syracuse, and is now a senator.

TWENTY-ONE years ago the steamer Brothes
Jonathan went down off the Oregon coast with
\$2,000,000 specie on board. Various unsuccessful
efforts have been made to get the money, and
now another effort on an elaborate scale is to be A CITIZEN of [Dalton, Canada, who was

troubled by a sore throat, used chlorate of potash tablets, which he carried in a tin box in his trou-sers pocket. One day the box explored, and he was badly blistered and his trousers were Ex-Goveror George Hoadly, wh movel from Cincinnati to New York is an

Is one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. He is a nervous, baldheaded, medium-sized man, of brown hair and eyes. He came to Philadelphia with the malaria just before he was elected gov-

In speaking of Alboni, Edmunds About on wrote that her singing was "like a nightingale piping out of a lump of suct." The adipose and indignant prima donna sent him a goose quill through the sgency of a marquis. About, on re-ceiving the pen, said with his most charming smille: "I regret, sir, that Mme. Alboni should have plucked you for my sake."

A LETTER from a high official in Washing-on intimates that the vignettes of Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden will soon appear upon notes issued by the United States treasury or the national banks. Old politicians will remember the struggle over Mr. Van Buren's sub-treasury vill, which had for years been the basis of the brancial operations of the federal treasury.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S popularity in social life Washington is due in no small part to her tac a cabinet ladies' luncheon she could join in the general conversation, and address each guest by her right name, is it a wonder that each of them should feel that the charming leader had fixed the personality of each individual in her mind, and have been very much complimented by it? This power of remembering people comes of necessity from an entire want of self-consciousness, another most valuable social regulsite, if one would enjoy social life one's self, or help others enjoy it.—Boston Post.

I know a maiden, young and fair, Accomplished, rich and wise: Connubial connoisseuis declare That she's a peerless prize.

Her glances set my brain awhirl, Her smiles my senses stir: Yet, though she were the only girl, I'd never marry her. I'd rather live a bachelor And die amid the din And strife of boarding houses, for She plays* the violin!

At least she tries to. -From the Judge ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

In the Bible. S. P. R., Maryville, Tenn.: Where does the spression, "Skin of my teeth," come from? The Bible. Job xix, 20.

Canada J. D. B.. Dahlonega, Ga.: Is the Dominion of Canada as large as the United States? Yes. Its total area is 3,500,000 square mile greater than that of the United States, exclusive

A Brilliant Body. Student, Ocala, Fla.: What was Grattan's

Parliament?
What is known in Irish history Grattan's parliament was the Irish legislative bod which Henry Grattan secured for Ireland in 178 and which continued in existence for about twent years, being blotted out by the Act of Union con summated by Pitt, with the aid of the unscrupt lous Castlereigh. The Irish parliament, of whice Grattan was a member, having been elected to represent Charlemont, in 1775, was a body of exceeingly limited power until that distinguished stateman won for it the prerogatives of an independent legislative body, having complete charge of Irish legislation. The present agitation for home rule is for the repeal of the Act of Union and the restor-ation of a home parliament to Ireland.

The Freedman's Bank.

J. C. A., Bladeville, S. C.: Please give a brief nistory of the Freedman's bank. The Freedman's bank was proposed as a purely charitable enterprise to encourage frugality and thrift among the newly liberated blacks. Mr. Sumner reported the bill chartering the bank February 7, 1865, and on the 3d of March following it b came a law. The bank was established in Wash ington, and branch banks to the number of thirty ur were (afterward) located in different parts of the union. The institution was authorized to re ceive the deposits of negroes, and invest the san ceive the deposits of negroes, and invest the same in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes or other securities of the United States. It was not intended to be a money making concern, eitner for bankers or depositors, but to provide for the safe keeping of the freedman's savings. The government did not guarantee the safety of the bank—though the negroes were generally made to believe that it had done so—nor did it that the proper precautions to secure house, many take the proper precautions to secure honest man agement. As a consequence, a number of the rus ees, who were also implicated in many othe plete control of the bank, and manage it to su heir own interests. During the nine years of th bank's existence, it handled no less than \$56,000 000 of deposits. Then it suspended payment, an a committee of congress was appointed to invest gate matters. It found that the bank had bee scandalously mismanaged, its charter regulation ignored, and its funds dissipated by loaning on in adequate security. By law, the investments of the bank were confined to government securities, but this law was ignored, and the funds used to aid the wild-cat schemes of the "ring" and their such as that of the Maryland Freeston Mining and Manufacturing company, alias the "Seneca Stone company," and personal notes, were among the assets of the bank Deficits and embezzlements at the branch banks also pro duced many losses. The unsecured debt owed by the bank to depositors July 13, 1874, amounted t \$2,900,000. The assets, which realized more than was expected, yielded nearly \$1,700,000. Dividends have been paid at various times, but many small depositors, through ignorance and despair, forfeited their dividends by not calling for them. In all 77,000 dividends amounting to \$112,000, were thus forfeited. The cost of "wiuding up" this bank was \$475,000. For some years three bank commis sioners were employed at a salary of \$3,000 each But in February, 1881, the affairs of the bank were all turned over to the comptroller of the currency

at a great saving of expenses.

Inquirer, Gadeden, Ala.: Please give me some points about the history of coal oil. It is not known who first used petroleum in lamps. Herodotus speaks of oil springs in Zant (Zacynthus) and Pliny and Dioscorides described the springs of Agrigentum, from which oil was obtained that was burned to produce artificial light. But it was not until a very recent period that its merits as an illuminating agent becam that its merits as an illuminating agent became known. About the year 1817, petroleum was discovered at Riddings, Derbyshire, England, and a few years afterward—about 1852—E. W. Blnney, of Manchester, with James Young and others, commenced the manufacture of illuminating oil from 1t. The source of supply at Riddings soon became exhausted, and they removed their machinery to Rettleate. Scotland where the enviled lives found. Battlegate, Scotland, where the crude oil was fo in adequate quantities. Their success prompted Americans to utilize the abundant flow of coal oil from natural springs found in Pennsylvania, and in 1851, Messrs, William and Luther Atwood and Joshia Merrill established chemical works at Wal-tham, near Boston, Massachusetts, where they fully established its merits for illuminating purposes. They worked under Mr. Young's patent, but the product was very limited. In 1855 a company at Pittsburg, Pa., commenced refining petroleum, but it was not until 1857 that the great oil discoveries in Pennsylvania insured abundance and cheapness, so that it came inte general use. Since then petro leum, or kerosene, has virtually crowded every other illuminating fluid out of the field. Befo the ascendancy of kerosene, a volatile explosive fluid called camphene was extensively employed for illuminating purposes. It was easily vaporized and was burned either with a wick like other lamp oils, or in jets of vapor, like gas. It gave a clear, bright light, but its use was attended with constant risk. Before camphene, there was chemical combination of inflammable liquids, no der the name of "Burning Fluid," in con Its predecessors were pine oil, refined lard oil, an still earlier sperm oil and spermaceti and tallow candles. The humble cabin of the backwoodsman was faintly lighted at night by the smoky flam

From the Texas Siftings.

Visitor—"I have come over to see if you wi

be kind enough to lend me your saw." Neighbor—"We haven't got any saw." Visitor-"But I hear somebody sawing woo

every afternoon."

Neighbor—"That sound ain't made by anybody Visitor—"What is it, then?"
Neighbor—"My husband takes a little siesta
every afternoon, and he—he—breathes a little
hard." CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Shortstops Caught on the Run.

The heaviest snow of the winter caught me at a little town on the Union Pacific. Travel on the road was completely blocked, and I had to make myself as comfortable as possible at the village hotel.

I stood looking out of the window into the snowy street, wondering whether such a black looking place afforded any facilities for pastime or amusement. On the opposite side of the way my eye caught the name of John Smith, on a sign over the door of a small grocery. I smiled when I saw the familiar name. One finds it everywhere. It belts

"That must be Smith," I said to myself, as a man came to the door of the store and looked out. Hav-ing nothing else to do, I took a good look at him. He was a little old man, gray headed and weazenfaced. Something in his appearance aroused sudden interest. Where had I seen him?

For ten minutes I stood at the window trying to place this particular John Smith. I ran over all the men of that name with whom I was acquainted, but he was not among them. Yet I had seen him before and had known him well. But when and where? I sat down and tried to recall the

Finally it all flashed upon me in a moment. Twenty years before I had known this John Smith in one of the south Atlantic states. His name at that time was Edward Strong, and he was a well-to-do country merchant, with a wife and child. The Strong family seemed to be la happy one, and there was a skeleton concealed about the cutside world did not know it. One night Strong did not return home. His absence was so remarkable that his wife sat up unel morn ing waiting for him. Still the missing man did not appear. At last a party of men started out to search for him. On the river bank not far from his house they found hat and cane. The foot-prints leading to the water indicated that a struggle had occurred, or that Strong had aimlessly walked round and round before throwing himself into the river. Every effort was made to recover the body and a reward was offered, but without any res Nothing was ever heard of the missing merchant, and after hoping against hope, year after year, Mrs. Strong gave up in despair. A nervous fever car-ried her off, and in a few weeks she was followed by her child.

And now, after twenty years, Edward Strong stood before me, masquerading as John Smith. I was impossible to be mistaken. The face, the figure and certain tricks of gesture made me abso lutely certain. Filled with indignation at the man's heartless conduct, I obeyed the impulse of the moment, and ran across the street to meet him

"Mr. Strong," I said, walking up to him, "have you forgotten me?" "You have made a mistake," he replied 'calmly

'My name is John Smith, and I do not think that ever saw you before.' "Edward Strong," I broke out, "I am ready to wear to your face, your manner and your voice.

knew you for years in Boomburg. When you dis appeared I shared the grief of your wife and child nd comforted them as well as I could. In those days I was your friend, and if you can make any casonable explanation of your conduct I will stand by you again."

A puzzled, pained look came over the man's face He appeared to struggle with some inward emo-tion, and then meeting my fixed gaze he said: "You are evidently sincere in what you say, sin

at I have never borne the name of Strong. know nothing of Boomburg. The people here will tell you who I am."

The man's sublime. The man's sublime. assurance checked me.

"May I tell you what became of your wife and child?" I asked. "My dear sir," was the response, "Of course this annovs me, but as you seem to take the matter so

much to heart, you may tell your little story. Comand sit down by the stove." There were no customers in the store, and although I was choking with wrath, I proceeded to make the most of the invitation. As impressively as I could, I told my listener all about the grief of

his wife after his strange disappearance, and how she and her little, boy had gone to their gravmourning for the man who had deserted them. "Beats anything I ever heard," said the allege: Smith; "very sad indeed. Do you think the fellow drowned himself, or was he the victim of robbers?" His audacity ar azed me so that I could hardly

utter a word. "How long have you lived here " I asked at

"Ten years."

"And where did you live before?" "San Francisco. 1 came from there to this place. "And you can refer me to reputable men in San Francisco who have known you from boyhood up s Jehn Smith?" "It would serve you right to say that it is n

of your business," was the reply, "but I will say that I can give you the names of men who have known me since 18-." "But that is only twenty years ago," I said. "Now you are past fifty. If you cannot make a showing back of twenty years ago, I am more than ever convinced that you are Edward Strong."

The merchant rose from his chair, and with the same pained look that I had observed before

"It is useless to prolong the conversation. You are controlled by a delusion, and it will not profi us to discuss it." Istarted to go, but when I reached the door the

alleged Smith called me back. "It is snowing again," he remarked, "and w are not likely to be disturbed. I have a grea

mind to tell you my history."
"That is right, Strong," said I impulsively,
"make a clean breast of it. As one of your oldest friends I certainly shall not judge you harshly."
"My name is not Strong," he answered quickly, "I know nothing of him and his affairs, but never

"I know nothing of my childhood and early manhood," he continued, "when I first came to myself I was working as a deck hand on a Mis-

theless I have a rather peculiar history."

sissippi river steamboat."
"When you first came to yourself!" I inter rupted. ' Yes, that is the best way to put it. They told

me that I had asked for leave to work my passage up the river. They had picked me up in a swamp, and my appearance showed that I had been war dering about for weeks, perhaps months. By slow degrees my mind grew stronger, and I was able to take care of myself when we got to St. Louis. I found work and saved my money, and after awhile went to San Francisco. Gradually I began to re member scraps of forgotten knowledge, but so far as places or persons were concerned my memory has never been able to go back farther than th time when I was a deck hand."

"And that was-?" "About twenty years ago," he replied in a sad and thoughtful tone. "Had you been injured in any way, wounded in

the head, for example?" I suggested.
"I do not know. I have never been able to un veil the past. Once in San Francisco I visited a unatic asylum, and I was impressed with the idea that everything was familiar, that sometime in my life I had been accustomed to such scenes." "Have you ever married?" "No, and I have never felt the desire to marry.

past I had known what it was to love a wife and child, your story of Strong and his fate would ha revived my dead memory.' "And knowing what you know of the past, do you still maintain that you are no: Edward Strong

But I feel that if in my old life, if in the forgoti

The man looked at me thoughtfully. "I cannot think so," he said. "Whether m name is Smith or not is more than I can say, but do not believe that I ever lived in the east or had a wife and child. No, I am not, can your friend Strong."

"Go to Boomburg with me," I urged.
"And why? You say that Strong has north ow living. Why should I go back there pose two or three old people agreed with you took me for Strong, that would not convince

No, it is better to remain where I am." Later in the day a train made its way up the real and I found it necessary to take my deputing.

Before leaving, however, I begged strong from called him, to investigate his life in Boombary. shook his head gravely.

shook his head gravery.

"You are mistaken," he said. "I must live ide as John Smith, but I am sorrry for poor say and his family." Ilhad to give it up, but I know as well as I know

anything that John Smith is Edward Street

BRADLEY'S OBSERVATIONS The Recent Southern Trip of the

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Party. NEW YORK, January 29. [Special.] As a member of the Harper party, which recently make a tour of the southern states, I am able to determine the following conclusions as a result of the to

the following conclusions as a result of the left. The south is generally prosperous; there are conparatively few idlers; the younger men are in mathority, and are actively engaged in reboiled important industries; the country has a great future, and its people are the eleverest in the word Considering the fact that the country is young and filled with ready, willing workers; with a speake climate with in mineral wealth; with no series would starting it in the face, there can be added. ilmates from in interact wants, was no serior rouble staring it in the face, there can hardly to bound a better section.

Beginning with Richmond, going via New On-

leans and ending at Louisville, the party week to dered the best of everything that could be form-eutertained royally in private homes and offer-every facility for seeing the characteristic feature of each city, including the beautiful women, to which the south is noted. In Virginia we encountered that same off-hand hospitality we you read about, and the example was hendraken up all down the line until it found a decide echo at Louisville. As I remember a genuine good humor of Governor Fitcher, the cleveness of Henry Grady, generous invitation of Kvan Howell, "if you desee what you want, ask for it;" the geniality and friendiness of E. A. Burke, Jovial Major Readurand fivally, the earnest cordiality of Henry Wansson. It certainly must be confessed that when comes to receiving and entertaining tourists where you will proper motives, the hearts of these meneroresenting the true type of southern hospitality—will always be found in the right place.

It is fortunate that Mr. Charles Duller Wan of each city, including the beautiful w

representing the trace type of southern hospitally—will always be found in the right place.

It is fortunate that Mr. charles Dadler Wanner was selected to write impressions of the south Being a liberal and refined gentleman, with a streak of human kindness running through as general make-up that will permit him to considered, what he saw with commendable fairness. He is come nontherner who appreciates the fact that the south is just recovering from the results of a distriction war, that the rection has had very grap problems to solve, and these being finally adjusted, the people are, with one accord, making a final effort tow ards rebuilding their homes and favortie institutions. The series of illustrated articles already begun in the Weekly, will be followed with much interest by the people of both sections. It may be truly said that this is the first time the south has had an opportunity of being fairly deal-with, and the good results which will naturally follow, will be fully appreciated by all.

Of the twenty-five leading cities visited, Atamand Memphis stand out in bold relief as fairly representing the new south. The former, having ben entirely rebuilt since the war, and showing such a vast amount of enterprise in connection with her diversified industries; the latter, a city with many natural commercial advantages, undergoing numerous serious troubles since the war, now stands squarely in the lead. Indeed, the two shand in hand, when the attractiveness of their modern homes and the heatty of their women are considered.

Mr. Warner is certainly in hearty sympathy with

mcdern homes and the beauty of their women are considered.

Mr. Warner is certainly in hearty sympathy with this advancement, as was coinced by the kindly interest he manifested in the welfare of the south. Few men could have undergone the arduous dute of eating every hour, visiting factories—particularly noisy nail factories—inspecting jalls, shools, colleges, and replying happily to toasts at degam banquet every hight for six weeks. Few men from north, south, east, or west could have passed through all this and come out looking as fresh and young as he, or with as many newly made friends.

The New South series will appear each alternate, week, and four pages will be devoted to Atlants, week after next. The frontispiece will be a view of scene during cotion season, showing wagon from the country. The remainder of the space will be given to residences, street views, and some of the leading industries.

Mr. Rosewell Page, of Danville, Va., is following in the footsteps of his brother, Thomas Nelson Page, and has make his debut in the last number of Harper's Weekly. It is a cleverly written character study "and deals with the middle class of Virginia folk, "entitled "Zeke Waxcomb's will.

I wonder if any one has noticed the similarity between the lives of Millet, the peasant painter of France, and that of Sidney Lanter? Of nearly the France, and that of Sidney Lanfer? Of nearly the same age, the same temperament, we find them encountering similar difficulties, and following their cherished art, almost unappreciated and unknown. I quote the following, which certainly shows that they were kindred spirits, divinely chosen, one being reared among the common people of sunny France, the other worshiping nature on the barren red bibs of Georgia. In 1856, doubtless while he was a shephead, Millet wrote:

"Oh, how I wish I could make those who see my work feel the selendors and terrors of the night One ought to be able to make people hear the songs, the silence and manuface."

songs, the silence and murnurings of the air. They should feel an immurring of the air. They should feel a infinite. Is there not something terrible in thit wife in the lights which varying? They light both interesting of these lights which varying? They light both interesting and sorrows of men, and when our world goes and sorrows of net contain will watch the universities, the beneficent sun will watch the universities, the beneficent sun will watch the universities, the beneficent sun will watch the universities.

h pity."
A few years later, Sidney Lanier wrote a kins,

with pity."

A few years later, Sidney Lanier wrote a kinstead expression:

"To make a home out of a household—given he raw materials, to-wit, wife, children, a friendy two and a house,—two other things are necessar. These are a good fire and good muste. And, immuch, as we can do without the fire for half thy year, I may say music is the one essential. Late explorers say they have found some nations that had no God, but I have not read of any that find no music. Music means harmony, harmony mean love, love means—God!"

Whatever his troubies, Millet never lost sight of the beauty of his own people, and he has portrays the type as possibly no other artists will. He say rounded them with all the sentiment and poets of their lives, and now that he is gone, and a personality has disappeared, fame acknowledge his master hand, his pictures sell for thousands of ollars, and scarcely can be bought at all.

While Lansier was enduring the brunt of war hearried his flute along with his musket, and found pathetic pleasure in the association of the two liss sweetest lines were written during adversity and found only limited applause, but now that his dead, we reproach ourselves when we coatem plate the faultless harmony of his beautiful life.

There is a serious moral to this elight reference whatever one's position in life he is possessed exeme talent, and duty demands its development of creasing, and as we journey through life it devolupon us, in turn, to be more appreciative and couraging to those wholdeserve it.

For the past fifteen years it has been quite.

For the past fifteen years it has been qui ionable for the northern press to send reptives down south on exploring expedition have actually been on exhibition all thand often severely criticised—at any rate, culiarities have been freely discussed. With a sense of fairness, I suggest that an expedition, composed of competent south sent to the new north and the result of the properly placed before the people, time the two sections understood each the will be recorded in the sent to the lamb. The south is the lion and the lamb. The south is the long could be made aware of this by frate seems and it he lions and type to happy as a nation.

Mr. J. R. Randall has been requer's Monthly, to furnish an auto "Maryland, My Maryland," whi an early number.

an early number.

The eighteenth anniversary, Dental association was held his seven hundred dentists were parevery section of the United his gradually becoming a fine artholds yearly reunions where the meetand conduct clinics, benefit. Representative men ai purpose, and among the list I monly two southerners, Dr. J. Roll Onleans, and Dr. William Crens The latter's subject was "Contour Molars," and while explaining this very neat and artistic open Blown, the leader of dentistry volunteered himself as a subject to have been selected to discuss some such an assembly, and a co-distinguished gentlement to one fore such an assembly, and a compl. a distinguished gentleman to operatify deed gratifying to score a great succel here speaks in very high terms of the tist's work.

From the Detroit Tribune 'Now, young lady, you may to

said the lawyer in a case in one courts the other day. "Yes, sir," she replied with a bea "That does me up," whispered a the benches. "I'm her husband and old, but the sugar on that lawyer's to at the for millinery before the 1st of

the Cur which the GREEN Congressm: Mrs. W. ly ill, but

has so impro The loss, the mented Dr.

FIRED IN TWO PLACES.

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sympathy with by the kindly the of the south.

ctories—particu-ng jails, shools, pasts at elegant eeks. Few men ald have passed ing as fresh and y made friends.

reach alternate ted to Atlanta will be a view howing wagons r of the space views, and some

Va., is following Thomas Nelson he last number ly written char-middle class of xeomb's will.

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ONS.

ANOTHER DARING ATTEMPT TO BURN THE PURTELL HOUSE.

of the House on Fire-He Gives the Alarm and Two Fires Found,

The Purtell house, Nos. 28 and 30 North Forsyth street, was fired by an incendiary sgain this morning, and came much neare being destroyed this time than before.

The fire was detected about fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock by a young gentleman passing along Poplar street. The Purtell house is lo cated on the corner of Forsyth and Poplar streets. On Poplar street is the ell of the building, in which are located the dining room, the kitchen and the pantry-in which one of the three fires was located last Thursday night. The ell on the Grubb street side has several windows-about a half dozen in all. The windows are covered with blinds, and the fact that one of the blinds happened to be open saved the house from greater damage than occurred—saved it, in all probability from destruction. The young gentleman who discovered the fire turned from Forsyth into Poplar, and as he did so noticed a bright light showing through the single open window of the ell. At first he presumed that the light came from burning gas, but as he was passing the window, observed that the light was very red. He stopped and glancing in more care fully, became satisfied that the room was on fire. Through the open windswhe thought he could see thick, heavy flashes of red fire. There appeared to be smoke, too, in the room and every second the light grew brighter. The desperate attempt to burn the house Thursday night recurred to the gentle man's mind and he gave alaim by yelling fire. calls were heard by the guests of the house. and by Patrolman Cain, who was on the best. by whom the alarm was given. The occupants of the house, thoroughly alarmed by their experience of the last week, harriedly

left the house, and the department was quick

ly out. When Chief Joyner and the firemen reaches the building, they found the street well filled with people, residing in the neighborhood, who had been called out by the alarm. The crowd was considerably worked up over the repeated attempt, and threats and inquiries were abundant. Chief Joyner had no trouble in locating the fire when he entered the house The smoke was rapidly filling the lower portion of the building, and guided by that as much as by the direction of those presented. he led the firemen into the dining room. The door had not been opened when Chief Joyner reached the building, but a single well directed blow with an ax knocked it from its hinges. As the door flew open a sheet of fire flashed out into the firemen's faces. A stream of water was already on, and as the fire flashed out the nozzle was applied and the fire and water were together. The entire interier of the room appeared to be on fire. The floor, the mantle, the door and window facings, the washboards, the clock on the wall and the table upon which the dishes were piled, were all burning. The fight was a hot one, but the firemen finally drenched the last spark and then an invostigation was made by Captain Crim, of the police department, and Chief Joyner. The entire interior of dining-room had been blackened and burned. The pantry, in which one of these fires was discovered before, was cool and free from smoke, no attempt having been male to build a blaze inside it. The kitchen, located next to the pantry, however, showed signs of the pres ence of the incendiary a short time before. In one corner of the room the cook kept a coal box, in which his ceal and pine were kept. The incendiary had applied a match to the rich, fat pine. and when he left the kindling was evidently burning brightly, but for some reason the fire went out, and one of the two fires built to de-

stroy the building failed to do the purpose for which it had been made. The officers made a thorough and careful investigation of the premises seeking for a clue to the perpetrator, but have failed so far to make public the result of their work. Every person present could easily see that the fire s not the result of an accident or careless-, but that it was the work of an incen

Mrs. Purtell is almost crazed with the attempts to destroy her property and the threats thereby made against her boarders. She was sleeping soundly when the alarm was given, but no one was more surpised than she when it became known that ber house was on fire. She was powerless to anything, however, and is now almost pros-Ated.

The damage to the building is probably two undreddollars. The officers who are invesating it say that they intend to search the r most carefully.

Another Man's Wife for Divorce a man's Bon, January 30.—A curious case of just compility to identify his own wife has a man's took, January 30.—A cerrous ease of just come bility to identify his own wife has just come bility to identify his own wife has just come by the county clerk office shows that on December nett were in McHale and Harriett Bennett were tried. After three days of her trunk betwife went to Detroit, leaving her trunk betwife went to Detroit, leaving McHale is short, af and wears glasses. He hospital here for canment. On December 25th Robert hirer and Belle Bennett were marria, after which Mrs. Schriver went to work in a boarding house. After McHale's spouse lefaim he boarded at the house where the secondbride was worked on him, was his wife, whomshe greatly rescaled to the december of the work in the house where the secondbride is a head of him, was his wife, whomshe greatly rescaled to the work in the house where the second him, was his wife long chough to be neglir tried to undeceive him but he he had in the come thoroughly acquainted with her. The come thoroughly acquainted with her. The

- It was betabe had a gold watch exactly like e Vever was seen the counsarties he was accounted in doubt, the counsarties he was accounted to during and has been up his mind to sue for a divorce. The outcome of a divorce case in which the huband is not able to identify his own wife vill be watched with much interest.

Among the Sick Folks.

GREENWOOD, S. C., January 30, —[Special.]—
Congressuan D. Wyatt Aiken still lives, but
the end is near.

Mrs. W. K. Blake, of Greenwood, is extremely ill, but may live a few days longer. These Airs, W. K. Blake, of Greenwood, is extractly ill, but may live a few days longer. These Persons have relatives in Atlanta and many sections of Georgia, who will grieve to hear this sad news.

Mir. James Bailey, Sr., of Greenwood, one of the first settlers of the place, and who in for-mer days did so much for the churches, schools and general and general progressiveness of Greenwood, has so improved in health as to be up and out. The loss, three Years ago of his friend, the lamented Dr. E. R. Calhoun, broke sacred associations and ties, which almost severed the link that binds the Present and the past with him.

THE TWO DROMIOS.

A Comedy of Errors That is Eclipsed by Scenes in Real Life. "Do you know," said Major Sidney Herbert

the journalist, to a Constitution reporter "that the Comedy of Errors, to be presented at DeGive's opera house tonight, is remarkable in culy one respect?"

"How is that?" responded the reporter. "Well, the presentation of two persons so abke as to be beyond identification, the one passing without questioning as the other, is simply a repetition of what has occurred in real life for several hundred year; at least But in this play we have two gentlemen who and whose body servants are are 'doubles,' 'doubles,' with the remarkable fact that the gentlemen are brothers, as are the servants

"This, then, you consider the only improb This, then, you consider the only happened and remarkable feature of the comedy?"
"Certainly. If you take any of the dates given by distinguished writers, which vary from 1593 to 1023, as to where the play was written, you will find several more remarkable written, you will find several more remarkable cases of mistaken identity on record than that presented by Shakspeare in this play. And more than this, other plays of a similar char-acter had been previously written, but nothing bordering on the improbable had characterized them. It remained for the greatest dramatist of the world to add a second pair of "doubles" and increase the intricay of the play thereby. As the poet puts it:

Twin babes were born at the self-same inn, I pon the very same day;

But two were torn in a family high, And two in a family low."

Shakspeare brings these four babes together, by making those of the poor family servants to those of the wealthy family. The brothers be-came separated later in life, each still accompanied by his servant. The Antipholus of Ephesus marries, and the central point of in-terest in the play is when she meets his twin brother, the Antipholus of Syracuse, and in-sists, backed by others, that he is her husband. No amount of remonstrance on his part, or o his Dromio, can convince the parties of their

"And you think there was nothing improba ble or remarkable in this action?"
"Nothing at all. Adriana was not deceived to her injury, as the play shows. But in 1560, before this comedy was written, the parliament of Toulouse had before it a very sad before it a very sad and remarkable case of this kind — that of Arnold Dutile, who had successfully passed himself off as Martin Guerre, so deceiving the wife of that man, that she lived with him for three years, during which time three children were born, before the imposition was exposed. As in the case of Adriana, the wife alone was not deceived he four sisters and two brothers-in-law and nearly forty witnesses fully identified Dutile as the absent Guerre. If Shakspeare had before him only this one case, so remarkable in some respects, he would have been fully justified in creating his mere harmless case of mistaken identity.'

"Do you think the addition of the second pair of twins impairs the comedy by putting it into the realms of the improbable?"
"Not at all. It rather strengthens and en-"Not at all. It rather strengthens and en-livens to a great extent what might otherwise prove uninteresting after a time. The most eminent writers since Shakspeare's day have discussed this point, and while some of them have differed as to the propriety of this stretch of fancy, all admit that it clothes the comedy with a charm that ensures to it a popularity measured only by the perpetuity of the human race."

"But does not the proper presentation of the ay have much to do with its popularity for

play have much to do with its preparate, the time being?"
"Most assuredly it does. There must of necessity be the same deception practiced upon the audience in the theater that is practiced upon Adiana and her friends. The An-tepholus of Ephesus must so resemble the Antipholus of Syracuse that no person in the audience can detect the difference; and the same rule applies to the two Dromios. Even Hollowell, the noted Shakspearian commentater, says, touching this point: "We learn from Drummond that Ben Johnson had an intention to have made a play like Plutus' Amphibio, but left it off, for that he could never find two so like each other that he could persuade the

spectaters they were one."

"And yet no two men are more unlike, in many respects, or assume more widely different

characters than Rotson and Crane."
"Very true; and because of this fact, they have wen their greatest fame. It is doubtful if Robson's peculiar voice can be imitated in the universe, and yet in the Two Dromios i requires the closest attention to detect its marked peculiarities. There have been more cases of successful mistaken identity in real life than there have been cases of successful presentation of this most difficult play. With the Two Dromios eliminated, the difficulty would be removed, as the dress of the Antipholus twins aids largely in making the deception easy. But when you add the twin Dromios, with their scanty wardrobe, you put upon the theatrical manager a put upon the theatrical manager a burden that no dramatist save the immortal Shakspeare has ever created. With the ex-ception of the famous Webb Brothers, of England, and Robson and Crane, this burden has never been borne in a thoroughly successful and satisfactory manner. And when these two lest named actors lay aside the play for the last time, as they undoubtedly will in the future, it will be a very long time before other shoulders can be found to bear successfully this uble burden of Shakspeare's masterly crea

"Then you think it ranks high as a drama? "Most assuredly it does. With all its weak points, and with the improbable feature of the Two Dromios, it is as a whole worthy the lofty genius of its author. More than any other of Shakspeare's plays, perhaps, its popularity depends upon its proper presentation. When this is given no intelligent person can view the performance and not feel that Shakspeare added to his already exalted fame when he dared to do what no other dramatist of his time had the courage to "execute". had the courage to execute."

Robson & Crane.

Tonight these distinguished comedians will begin their short season of Shakspearean comedy in the famous "Comedy of Errors." We have already so much called the attention of our readers upon this remarkable theatrical event that there seems to be very little to add to what we have said. We will not, therefore, insist any more upon the great treat, but will say that the "Two Dromios" must not make our people forget that Tuesday night another play of Shakspeare, still more enjoyable, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," will be interpreted, and we will furnish upon the value of that per-formance the following vouchers:

formance the following vouchers:

"In the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' Robson & Craile have given to the pablic a Shakspeareau revival which is thoroughly enjoyable. Every part, even the minor ones, is well acted, the cost mess are appropriate and handsome, and the scenery all that could be desired."—North American.

"The audience which witnessed Robson and Crane's production of the 'Merry Wives of Windsof bubbled with a sense of fun from the rise to the fall of the curtain. As a whole, the play was remarkably well acted."—Daily News.

"It was the genuine heartiness and merriment of the performance at the Chestron Street Opera house which evidently appealed to the andlence, and which made it a signal success."—Evening Telegraph.

graph.
"It is a Shakspearian revival of undoubted merit on c inst will add new fame to that already a state of the great comedians to whom we are a blace for it "—Inquirer. Sit doubtful if the play will ever be seen with they is doubtful if the play will ever be seen with they car, and it has been many years since the

No Baseball This Year. TANOGGA. Tenn., January 30,-[Spe ecretary Pierce, of the Chattanooga bas ciation, wrote a letter to seven southern ging if they would join Chattanooga in g a Central Southern league. They were olacon. Augusta, Columbus, Knoxville, firy and Birmingham. He has received all of which are in the negative, which the hope of having baseball here this sea-unfattaneoga would not now enter the hoague under any consideration.

six replies migitancoga wennessix replies all nongue under any considerate con, for Grand on Rats."

Southern legt "Rough on Rats." puts, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed s, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, hers. 15 c. At druggists. bugs, beetle

REMEMBER THE ALAMO!

IS THERE AN IRREPRESSIBLE CON-

An Incident of the Galiant Struggle for Texan Inds-pendence—Brave Polly Grayson-Six Hundred and Thirty Mexicans Killed in Eighteen Minutes, at San Jacinto.

Being in Texas not long since, when a war cloud seemed hovering over her Mexican frontier, I took much interest in ascertaining the popular feeling on the subject of a conflict with Mexico and found it pretty well voiced in the words of an old but stanch veteran, who claimed to have been, when little more than a boy, one of the gallant band who fought under Sam Houston's leadership for the independence of the "Lone Star" state.

"Texas and Mexico," he said, can never be peaceable neighbors. Texaus are white men, and 'greasers' ain't; and there's nothing in common between them but a yearning to gun for each other. It is not only that all the ideas of the two people are antagonistic, and that it is our natural interest to keep our property, and their natural desire to steal it, but there is something else that keeps the shooting irons ready on each side—an old grudge. We have not forgotten the Alamo, and they remember San Jacinto. Those names are no simply memories of the old among us, but traditions that thrill the blood of the young. I met a lad only a bit ago that was fresh home from an eastern college, who has been away for five years, and was only a boy when he left home, but he is just as eager for a hack at the 'greasers' as I am myself, and he wouldn't

"POLLY GRAYSON'S GRANDSON "if he wasn't. Who was Polly Grayson? Well, I'll tell you about her and that story will give you some idea why we remember the

Alsmo."

Jidediah Parmlee came out here with Stephen F. Austin's colony of American settlers, in 1821, from some place in Connecticut—Hartford, I think—and took up land on the Erazos. His family consisted of a wife and two children, a girl four or five years old that they called Pauline, and a boy, a year older, with the queer name of Melchisedek.

A few years after, Mrs. Parmelee was killed and scalped by the Indians, who were put up by the sneaking, treacherous Mexicans to attack the settlers. But Parmlee stuck to his

tack the settlers. But Parmiee stuck to his place, and though he, like all the rest, had a mighty hard tussle to get along for a few years, he managed to raise his children, and I called the boy for short, was as fine a young chap as you ever saw, and Polly one of the prettiest girls that even Texas could produce, by the time we were driven to declare our independence. dence of Mexico in 1836. Only a month or two before that great event in our history, Polly history, Polly married a young man named Fred Grayson, a farmer, who lived near Parmlee's place. I call her Polly, although her name was Pauline, you understand, because we were neighbors and friends, and there was a good deal more familiarty than style among us in those days, a habit that sort of sticks to me yet.

SANTA ANNA. The Mexican president, as soon as he learned that we would not quietly submit to be robbed and kicked out of the country that we had made valuable by fifteen years of toil and hardships, which was what he intended to do from the time he got into power, came at us with a great big army, fully purposing to wipe us off the surface of the earth. It was a dusky prospect for Texas. Pretty much every man and boy we had that was able to carry a gun turned out for the common defense; but with all we could muster, Santa Anna had four times as many, and if his forces had been men

instead of "greasers," I don't suppose any of us would have been left alive. Chance split up Polly's men folks so that her father was with the heroic Lieutenant Colonel Travis; her husband was serving in the "Mus tangs," under Captain Duval, who was in Colo nel Fannin's ill-fated command, while her brother Mel, who happened to be away from home when the trouble began, in some way got among Colonel Ward's Georgia volunteers, and, concluding that that was as good a place to shoot from as any other, stayed with them. Colonel Travis, with his 150 men, was be sieged in the little fort at Beias by 5,000 Mexicans, and fought them from the 23d of February to the 6th of March. Then the Texans ammunition was exhausted and the Mexicans

TOOK THE FORT BY AN ASSAULT. The greasers had lost a thousand of their number in the siege and the final assault, and when they got in they only found one man of the callant defenders alive and he was wound. ed. The man was Jedediah Parmlee, and the greasers deliberately put a musket to his gray head, as he lay helpless on the ground, and blew his brains out.

Colonel Ward's Georgia battalion, 100 strong, with Mel Parmlee in the ranks, were shut up in the Mission Refugio by 1,000 Mexicans, and had one whole day of desperate and continuous fighting, in which they killed 400 Mexicans, without one of their number having been killed, and only three were so badly wounded that they could not be taken along when the little garrison abandoned the place and made good their escape under cover of the night. Those three, by the way, were left on the mission floor, in the confident expectation that they would receive from their captors the consideration accorded among civ-ilized people to wounded prisoners of war. The fact was that as soon as the greasers rushed in the next morning they blew out the brains of the three wounded men, one of whom wasd ying at the time they entered.

THE GEORGIA BATTALION were captured by an overwhelming Mexican force on the road between Victoria and De-mill's Point, and were marched in as prisoners

to La Bahia, of the commandancy of the Alamo, where the survivors of Colonel Fannin's 400 men, who had been captured a few days before, were already held.

Colonel Fannin had been attacked on the march by a force of 1,500 Mexicans, well supplied with artillery and cavalry, and after a gallant defense, at great disadvantages, in the onen prairie, when their ammunitien was expended. gallant defense, at great disadvantages, in the open prairie, when their ammunitien was exhausted, surrendered to General Urea, the commandant of that wing of the Mexican army. According to the terms of the capitulation, the treatment of the prisoners of war, according to the usuages of civilized nations, was specifically pledged to the Texans.

They were kept under close guard, and brutally treated, for eight days, until Santa Anna's olders were received as to what disposition

orders were received as to what disposition should be made of them, without regard to the stipulations of their surrender. Then, on the morning of Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, they were marched out of their prison by companies; each company of the unarmed prisoners sur-rounded by a hollow square of Mexicans armed with carbines and broadswords, and there they were
RUTHLESSLY BUTCHERED.

Four hundred and twelve Americans were shot down and hewed to pieces in that Palm Sunday massacre. Only six escaped—one—Captain B. H. Holland—by a desperate flight, and the others by feigning death and lying motionless among the corpses of their comrades until night, when they managed to crawl away, even while the Mexicans were dragging the bedies tegether and piling them on brush and log hears to burn them—the only sepulture and log heaps to burn them—the only sepulture they received.

You may imagine the horror, grief and despair that was felt throughout Texas, when the news of that atrocious massacre spread over the country. Poor Polly Grayson was one of those who suffered most keenly from the sorrows of bereavement, for all that was known of her husband, father and brother was that they had been among the butchered ones, and no hope could be cherished that any one of them had escaped.

It did seem at first that we had been utterly crushed, and were entirely at Santa Anna's mercy, the quality of which we now well krew, and he was so confident that he proclaimed his purpose of

A GENERAL MASSACRE Of us as fast as his army could get hold of us. But we were a plucky people—a character of which, I think, we have more than a streak left yet—and readily concluded that if we had to die we might as well die fighting.

That determination was all right, but all we

could muster to do the fighting was 783 to meet Santa Anna's 1,598 "greasers," flushed with triumph, and ten times better armed than we were. To get those 783 we had almost robbed the cradle and the grave. I was not quite fifteen years old, and I know there were not a few boys younger than I. And there were were women in our ranks, desperate, heartbroken women, who only wanted to kill Mexicans in revenge for the massacre of their loved ones, and then to die. Among those women were Polly Grayson. She was a good-sized, muscular woman, with gray eyes, as keen as those of a hawk, and few men could handle a rifle better than she. When she came out to fight she cut her hair short, put on a suit of her brother's clothes, and would have appeared a good looking boy, not to be reappeared a good looking boy, not to be remarked where boys were so plenty, but for the cold, set light of

the cold, set light of FEROCITY IN HER EYES.

It was at San Jacinto, under brave Sam Houston's command, that we met the Mexicans. If Santa Anna had thought it worth while to concentrate the other wings of his simy upon us, things might have turned out differently, but he fancied that he was strong enough with his own column. When we got the order to "charge," a yell

rose up all along our line of

"ENMEMBER THE ALAMO!"
and we went at them like famished tigers at sheep. We could not wait to do much shooting, but rushed upon them with our gaus, clubbed and beat in their skulls. Taere seemed to be more satisfaction in killing them that way, and I doubt if one of us thought of being hurt, even while he was at the job. Polly Grayson was near me at first, when we got into the thick of the fight, and she fought like a demon, shricking every time she mashed a grearer, our battle cry of Remember the

A punic seemed to possess the Mexicans, and surely Providence, punishing their abominable treachery and fiendish cruelty, protected us in meting out His judgment upon them. The fight lasted only eighteen minutes, but in that incredibly short space of time we managed to kill 630 of our hated enemies, wounded badly 20s more and took 700 prisoners—Santi Anna himself among them—while we had only two killed and twenty-three wounded.

There is not another such achievement in

the history of the world. I was only a boy, then, as I said, and could not understand why Santa Anna was not hanged as soon as he was caught for ordering the massacre of the Alama. And what is more, although I am an old man now, I still think that is what should have been

done with him.
Polly Grayson fought her way into the very heart of the Mexican ranks, as a mower cuts a swath into a meadow of standing grass, and there were so many of them around her that they turned on her like cornered rats, and began striking at her with guns and swords from all sides, until, in the thick of the melee, she

that knocked her down senseless. Before they could finish her, however, the tide of our boys swept over them and rescued her. When she came to her senses the fight was over and she was in her husband's arms. He had joined us the night before and had no idea he would find her there with he recentived her contributions. find her there until he recognized her on the field, just as she was knocked down. At first, when her eyes opened on his face, she seemed flighty, and fancied that both he and she were dead; but directly, when the dizziness caused by the blow had left her and she realized that she was alive, she wanted to pitch in again and kill some more greasers. Innever in all my born days saw a woman so full offight as Polly By and by they got her quieted down a bit,

and then her tender woman's heart serged up ard she FELL TO CRYING, SOBBING

feel. To CRYING, SOBBING for joy that Fred had turned up alive, and for grief that Mel hadn't, when, all of a sudden, who should turn up, with a cry of "Why, it's our Polly!' but Mel himself.

The bair-breadth escapes of those two men were nothing short of just miraculous. Fred bad been sheef down in the Alayme weekers.

had been shot down in the Alamo massacre, but the bullet that struck him had glanced on his skull and traveled half way round his head

when he came to himself he laid still among the corpses until dark, and then crawled off, making his way to the hut of a friendly Indian, who nursed him until his head was all right, and also a bad wound in his right leg that he had not noticed at first. As soon as he was able to travel, he made haste to get into the San Jacinto fight, with the result I have told. As for Mel, he had run away at the time Colo-As for Mel, he had run away at the time Colonel Ward's band were captured by the Mexicans, and, boy like, had stayed out nearly a month, haunting the river timber, close 'by where the Mexicans were and popping off greasers whenever he could get the chance, just as a sort of private pleasure party of his own. Again and again they came near to catching him but his fool-luck earlied him through as fall, with he accident. carried him through safely until he accident-ally heard that the Texan forces were concen-trating at San Jacinto for a decisive battle, when he stend to take a hand in

Polly Grayson lived to see her grandchil-dren, one of whom is the boy I mentioned, and I'm sure neither she nor any of her blood ever learned to like Mexicans any better than she did when she was smashing their skulls like egg shells at San Jacinto with her clubbed rifle.

In a Fit at a Revival Meeting. EAST SAGINAW, Mich. January 30.—At the revival meeting at the Methodist church last evening a lady had a bad fit. It required four strong men to carry her down stairs to the parlors of the church. She shrieked and struggled fiercely, and one of the good Samaritans who was carrying her was kicked violently in the face. The revival has been in progress two weeks, and 400 conversions are reported.

The Missing Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 30.—No tidings of the whereabouts of C. M. E. Schroeder, the defaulting secretary and treasurer of the Germania savings bank of this city, have yet been received. The authorities have forwarded photographs of the fingitive to the police of the principal cities of this country and Canada.

Goschen to Get a Seat. Goschen to Get a Seat.

LONDON, January 30.—Mr. Goschen will probably accept the offer of Lord Algernon Percy, conservative member of parliament for St. George's, Hanover square, to retire in his favor. He has promised to give a definite reply

Deveaux Removed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 30.—John H. Deveaux, auditor in the Savannah custom house, and the last colored man in the customs service in the state, has been removed.

"Eureka," said the man when he found his cold subdued by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Grapt's park was visited by hundreds yes-Robson & Crane, with the company, are stay-

Yesterday was a perfect Sabbath. The burches contained unusually large congrega-All the gamblers who were arrested last Sat-

All the gamblers who were arrested last Saturdsy night succeeded in securing bondsmen and were released.

Henry Stellings, while running a horse at full speed in Grant park yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the ground, but fortunately was only slightly bruised.

A white boy named Berry Lovejoy, fell in a fit while coming from Sunday school yesterday evening. He was taken to his home on Fair street and soon recovered.

and soon recovered.

Mary Collins, an aged negro woman, who lived on Butler street, near the intersection of Hunter, died yesterday afternoon after three days' sickness. She was noied as a nurse.

B. B. Summers, of Lexington, Ky., contemplates establishing near this city a branch of his nursey. He will be in the city the latter part of this week to look for an eligible location.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa is more delicious in taste and aroma, and, by the process it is prepared, is rendered more nourishing and more easily digested than any other preparation of cocoa or chocolate. It is an exceedingly nutritive drink. All druggists and grocers have it. 2d or 5th p mo we su

Prank X. Billey.
D. G. WYLIE & CO.,
Embalmers,
Undertakers and Funeral Directors.
25 W. Alahama street.
Telephone 788,
26 fun no

FASCINATED BY A TALE OF HORROR Infanticide and Suicide Caused by Accounts

of a Similar Tragedy.CLEVELAND, January 30.—Mrs. Anna Roth,
of No. 10 Amee street, poisoned herself and
infant child Thursday afternoon, while in a fit
of temporary insanity, caused by a morbid concentration of mind on the Cabalek tragedy a
week ago, in which Mrs. Cabalek killed
three of her children, fatally wounded two
and banged herself. Frank Roth is an indusand banged herself. Frank Roth is an industrious workman in the Malleable Iron Works, and is about forty. He owns his own home and has some money invested. His family consisted of his wife, Anna, a boy of ten, an infant girl and Mrs. Janascheak, his mother-in-law. Roth had dinner at home on Thursday, at which time his wife appeared in good spirits. He had never seen anything to aronse suspicious of her complete, sani y. About 2 spirits. He had never seen anything to aronse suspicious of her complete sani y. About 2 o'clock Mrs. Roth went to a neighbor's house and not a bey of 10 years, Joseph Protiva, to accompany her to a drug store and act as in terpreter. At the drug store the obtained a small box of 'Rough on Rats," claiming that her house was overrun with the rodents. She was warned of the deadly nature of the company. She seen her property of the company. pound. She sent her mother at 4 o'clock to a store several blocks distant for a package of yeast. During the absence of Mrs. Jana-scheak Mrs, Roth mixed a lot of the poison in scheak Mrs, Roth mixed a lot of the poison in milk, drank a quantity and forced the babe to drink a fatal portion also. When Mrs, Janascheak returned she found Mrs, Roth in spasms and the child crying asif in great pain. Several women were called in and administered ineffectual remedies. Not until 7:30 o'clock was Dr. F. C. Frankie called. He suspected poison and gave some antidotes, but Mrs. Roth died within thirty minutes and the babe half an hour later. an hour later.

The police were notified by neighbors, but r. Frankie misled them as to the nature of Dr. Frankie misled them as to the nature of the case, and it was not reported until to-day. Mrs. Roth was thirty-five years of age and had been married eleven years. Her husband says she was always of a cheerful disposition and they never had any domestic trouble. The details of the Cabalek case seemed to have a horrible fascination for her. She could not read, but her husband read the story to her from a Bohemian paper. At her request he read, but her husband read the story to her from a Bohemian paper. At her request he read it a second and a third time, and on several occasions she had neighbors read it again. She talked about little else for several days, and there is little doubt that the terrible affair turned her head and caused her to kill hersel and her child.

Relies of Confuclus Destroyed. rrespondence Manchester Guardian.

A fire which took place lately in a remote village in China has destroyed a collection which was one of the most remarkable in the world. The descendants of Confucius are the only persons out-side of the imperial family whose titles descend unimpaired from father to son: In other cases the son's title or rank in the nobility is one degree lower than his father's, so that every noble family in the course of a few generations merges in the commonality. The male heirs of the family of Confucius are dukes, and have resided

for nearly 2,500 years in their ancestral bome in the province of Shantung. This residence was recently destroyed by fire, and all the historical articles presented by successful dy-nasties and admirers of the philosopher during all hese centuries were consumed. As the present duke is a lineal descendant of Confucius, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the colle which can now never be replaced. One of the test additions was a beautiful gold cup made by a celebrated firm in Bond street, and presented by a gentleman whose name is now much before the public, namely, Sir John Pope Hennessy, then governor of Hong Kong.

Foreign Drinking Habits.

Gath's Interview. "Did you get any ideas in Europe about the

orohibitory liquor laws of this country?"
"I observed that in Europe they only drink when they eat, and in the evenings after they hav eaten. Consequently you see no such silly sight as about the American bars in London, where on tipsy fellow will be attempting to treat everybody who comes in. There was one such person in Lou-don at the hotel Metropole, full much of the time and refusing to let other callers drink quietly or to finish their partially emptied glasses. He de-manded that they all drink with him, and drink again and again. I had hardly landed in New York when I saw that this man was arrested for having been too free with some other person's money. As to pro-hibition, I am opposed to it on general grounds of private rights and health. I think a little stimu-lant, cordial for wine taken at the right time and in mcderate quantities, is one of the comforts of life, encouraging wholesome intercourse, warming the brain a little, and drawing men together. To build artificial walls against the habits of a thousand years and private life with legal restraints does not seem to me to be necessary. Yet I am in favor of temperance, and have the greatest averavor of temperance, and have the greatest aver-sion to intemperance everywhere. They are a tem-perate people in Europe without being an ab-stinert people, and they have no occasion to pass harsh laws of a sumptuary sort."

A Bad Fall.

Westminster, S. C., January 30 .- [Special.] Mr. H. B. Zimmerman, postmaster at this place, fell from the steps leading to his office and broken leg has been lame for a number of years and this fact renders Mr. Zimmerman's ecident peculiarly painful and distressing.

PERSONAL

STAMPS for sale at CONSTITUTION. Business office open all day. tf
THE Hon. Simon Stringfellow, an influential olitician of Pennsylvania, spent yesterday in the

ANNIE PIXLEY, the favorite actress, and her company, passed through Atlanta yesterd their way to Athens, where they play tonight. COLONEL STILLMAN, a member of the firm of D. C. Bacon & Co., of Savannah, and Mr. J. W. Stillman, his brother, of Selma, Ala., are in the

MRS MARTHA L. MARKMANN, of Chicago, is visiting friends in Atlanta. Mrs. Markmann is distinguished as a translator of German poems and prose works.

SENATOR JOSEPH E. BROWN and Senator Colquitt reached Atlanta last night, by the Air Line road. The former comes to be present at an important meeting of the directors of Western and Atlantic railroad, but the mission of the latter is

not known. Some of our Atlanta theatre goers will pleasantly remember Miss Selena Fetten who ap-pears tonight as "Adriana" in the "Comedy of Errolsk. She, like Mary Anderson, comes from a first family in Louisville, Ky., and in charge of her mother and brother starred through the south with a select company a few years ago. Her modest demeanor and evident natural talent won for her a host of true friends, and her return south in her present prominent role assures these friends that they were not mistaken in their estimates of Miss Fetten's natural abilities. Mrs. Fetten accompanies her daughter and will be certainly welcomed in Atlanta by many old friends.

Fetten's natural abilities. Mrs. Fetten accompanies her daughter and will be certainly welcomed in Atlanta by many old friends.

At the Kineall House: C C Sims, Macon, Ga: M Mayer, New York; Ira K Wilson, Baltimore; M-L Ween, St Louis; Louis R Atwood, Louisville; Mr and Miss Robinson, Selma, Ala; S S Stubbs, Boston; G W Williams, Louisville; T K Dickey, Covington, Ky?Phil F Brown, Virginia; J M Day, Baltimore; J W Griffin, Baltimore; Andrew S Graham, Augusta: C A Lambert, New York; Joe Caspery, Charleston, S C; L M Woodroff, Georgia; M F Billinger, South Caro; Lina: F B Sclergman, New York; F Black, New York-W J Harrison, New Orleans; Thos P Stovall, Georgia; S C Gwyel, Macon, Ca: H H Sacobs, Buffalo, A Y: John H Gilbert, Savannah; W B Stitwell, Savannah; E T Dell, Baltimore; Geo W Moore, wifer throah; E T Dell, Baltimore; Geo W Moore, Wifernoah; E T Dell, Baltimore; Geo W Moore, Mrs. Stovall, F Young, Palmetto; Q F Sissean, New York; Geo H Hammin, New York; Ca Ryder, Talbattoh, Ga; J A Barclay, Georgia; Henry Dewar, Cincinnati, Jas Brook, New York; Jas T Boyman, Lynch; Dug, Yai D B Woodruff, Macon' Ga: Stewart Robson and wife, Wm H Crane and wife. Mrs Dickerson, Miss Dowy, Louis Carpenter, Clarence Hordyvide, Wm Harris, Mrs Hill, Mrs. Geo Griffith, Miss S Fetter, Miss Alice Brown, C H Rugel, Robson, and Crane opera; J Field, Baltimore; D A Dunson, LaGrange, Ga; J H Griffin. Oxford, Ga; N B Fird sen, A C Schuyler, N Y; H Stewart, South Carolina Annie Pixley and maid, Robt, Fulford, Mrs. Frazer, Pavenport Bebus, W. G. Reyneir, Miss Amile Barclay, Miss Irene Arenal, Charles L. Harris, L. A. Wass, Mrs. Fennover, Robert Fisher, Thad Shine, J Hillsdeh bia, T. B Maddox, Baltimore; Offs. M. Cexe, Philadelphis; John J. Hall, Griffin, Ga; Wm D. K'ddoo, Cutbbert, Ga; Charles A. Caldwell, Win, Dawton, Ga.

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 Moonshine Men; Young E. Allison. III .- Lou; Jasper Barnett Cowdin.

IV.-Jessamine; Lee C. Harby. V .- The Two Clasps; Nannie Mayo Fitzhugh VI.-Bragg's Campaign Around Chattanooga;

VII.-In the Cheerless Winter Days; VIII.-The Dance of Death; M. Sheffey Peters. X .- John Cleves Simmes; the Theorist

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lev.

B—Miss Bosing, Bobe Bartlett, C Bean, E C Bradley, E C Bryan, E Bell, F Betton, J Beese, J Brince, M Burge, M Bowen, L Block. M Boen, M Bought, M Burns, M E Brown, M Brantley, M Bunnley, L R Burr, P Bell, S Battle 2, R Block.
C—S Carey, N Collier, M Combs, M Cunningham, C Carter, E Chieves, J Connelly, J Chastina, J Crowder, M Chestnut.

B—J K Douglas, N C Dyer, M A Dinkins, F Davis.

vis.

E-M Evans, C Emmons.

F-M Fears, M J Ford, H Foster.

G-Sallie Gardner, M Green, M E Gregory, O R Graves, M Glioridease, J Grier, C Goodwin, A Green, Annie Griffin.

H-C Harris, E Hinton, F Hightower, M Holliday, M Howard, L Harrington, L Hawkins, N Handford, R Hurnberger, S Harbrick, S Hull, C Harring, S L Jones, S L Jone

Harring,

J.—M. Jones, L. J. Jones, S.J. Johnson, S.J. Jones,
C. Jackson, C. Jordan, S.L. Johnson,
K.—F. Keeny, M.King, L. Koston, L. Kuthmau, L.

K.—F. Keeny, M. King, L. Koston, L. Kuthmau, E. King,
L.—A. C. Lambert, D. Lenard, G. Lewis, K. Lory,
M.—S. McMurtle, P. D. Merklen, N. Moury, F. E. McGee, N. E. Mickleberry, M. Myers, M. McMahan, M.
Marry, M. A. Mason, K. Mullings, G. Mickers, E. McCover, C. McRraid, A. Metcalf, Wm Mann,
N.—C. C. Niles,
Dr. W. G. Owens, W. Own,
P.—N. Purcell, M. Phillips, L. Peel, Lizzie Patterson 2, M. Fratt, M. Pidwell, J. Price, E. Polly, E. Pates,
Miss Parkham, A. B. Parsons, N. Polery,
R.—Fannie Robson, A. Ross, F. Rooks, E. Robeson,
D. Roberson, J. Ray, L. Reed, S. Russell, A. Rancy,
S.—M. B. Sinipson, M. Stanfield, J. Stephens, A. M.
Stephens, H. Smith, J. Strong, E. Shingles, D. Smith,
A. B. Smith, A. E. Slack,

Stephens, H Smith, J Strong, E Shingles, D Smith, A E Smith, A E Slack.

T-Alisey Turner, A | Taylor, Dora Trammell, E Thompson, E Turner, J O Thompson, L F Thompson, S Thompson, S Thompson, S Thompson, S Thompson, W-C Williams, R Woodward, L Williams, P Wilt, M Walker, M Walker, J C Withers, F Wilsey C Williams, C Washington, A Winfrey, Z-Amanda Zanders. GENTLEMEN'S LIST

A-C W-Anderson, F. Arvett, F. B. Atkinson, G. W. Angleburger, J. Adams, J. A. Austin, L. Andrews, S. Anderson, S. L. Argoe, R. Austin, T. Anderson, W. Anweltone,

Amstrong.

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R Davis.
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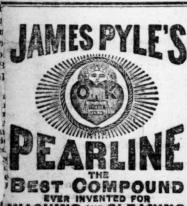
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has up thank 1880 and 1886 seurbing and atterver gone, and place, city lot in ward the ever gone, and place, city lot in ward the por sitter of the end of

LOYD, City Marshal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE Showing the arrival and departure of all trains

from the city. Central time. ARRIVE.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA B. B.

*Day Express from S'v'h
& & Fla. No. 14 10:50 am

*Rome express. From
north, No. 15. 5:45 am

*Cannon Ball, No. 12.

*Oannon Ball, No. 12.

*N. Y. Lim. north, N. 12.

*N. Y. Lim. north, N. 14.

*Phila. etc., No. 16.

*Say and Fla. No. 11.

*Phila. etc., No. 16.

*Say and Fla. No. 11.

*Fast mail from Florida,
No. 16.

*Fast mail from Florida,
No. 16.

*To 5 pm

*Pay Express South for
Savannah and Florida
No. 16.

*Fast Express South, No.
18.

*Piedmont Air-Line.

*Piedmont Air-L

GEORGIA PACIFIC RASLWAY.
From Bir'g'm*......7 29 am | To Birmgh'm*.....10 45 am
"Bir'g'm*......5 45 pm | To Birming'm*... 5 05 pm Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All otherrainst

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DY VIRTLE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit: George A. Dary versus the Tallapoosa Copper Reduction company. I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant the following described property, towit: All the mineral and mining rights in lots Nos. 856, 848, 982, 983, 992 and 993, being in the twentieth district and third section of Haraison county, Ga., and all buildings, machinery, etc. thereon belonging to said Tallapoosa Copper Reduction company, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances to the said property in any wise appertaining and belonging; and will sell the same at public outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 31st, 1886. U. S. Marshal Sale

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Ga., December 31st, 1886.

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United States Marshal's Sale,

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT

of the circuit court of the United States for the
northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff
in the following stated case, to wit:

The New England Mortgage Security company
versus Joseph A. Epps—I have this day levied upon
as the property of the defendant the following
property, to wit: All that certain track or parcel
of lands situated in the county of Clarke and state
of Georgia, described as follows: Lying on the
waters of Middle Oconee river, bounded by the
lands of J. K. Well, Oil Gann and R. Couly and by
said river, being known as the old William Epps
place, and composed of the tract conveyed by Jno.
Well to William Epps, and a part of the track conveyed by Henry G. Stephens to William Epps, and
containing four hundred and five acres more or
less, and will sell the same at public outery before
the court house door of Fulton county in the city
of Atlanta, Fulton county and State of Georgia, on
the first Tuesday in March, next, within the legal
hours of Sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 1887. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 1887.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., Junuary 27, 1887.

United States Marshal

Fulton Sheriff's Sales—Will Besold Before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in Febuary, 1857, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Also at the same time and place, fifty-two and one-half acres of land in the northeast corner of original laud to 116, also the south half of land lot 117, containing 100 1-4 acres, more or less, and also original land to No. 118, except 13 acres off of the northeast corner of round to 117, on the west side of the Powers Ferry road and formerly property of Washington Johnson. All of said parcels of land lying and being in the seventeenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, levied on as the property of and now in the possession of the defendant, Giero L. Walker, to satisfy a fi. fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. J. Powell & Bros., vs., Ciccro L. Walker, Also at the same time and place, an undivided one half interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 54 in the 14th district of said Fulton county, and known in plan and map of said city as a part of Mrs. Little's reserve and bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner of Martin and Little street and running west along Little street one hundred feet, thence north one hundred feet to the beginning corner; levied on as the property of John Westmoreland to satisfy

of Atlanta, Funda county, the state of state of state of sale, the following property levied on by city marshal to satisfy it fits issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, curbing and paying.

City let in ward 2. land lot 57, origin ally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia

City lot in ward 2. land lot 57, origin, ally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 265x100 feet, more or less, on Crew and Love, (N. W. cor.) street. Now 52, 53, 54 and 55, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, levied on as the property of R. H. Knapp to sails/s a tax f. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said R. H. Knapp for city taxes for the vear 1886. Alianta against said R. H. Kinapp for city taxes for the year 1886.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34 are, more or less, on Rhodes and Carter streets, No. 174, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hubbard and Harris: levied on as the property of Stephen C. Morley to satisfy a tax fi, fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stephen C. Morley for city taxes for the year 1886.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 46x110 feet, more or less, on Fort and Magnolia place, No. 22, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, levied on as the property of A. C. Ladd, agent, to satify a tax fi fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A. C. Ladd, agent, for city taxes for the year 1886.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 58, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % 200 feet, more or less, ou Logan street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shelverton and Smith: levied on as the property of W. Y. Langford to satisfy a tax fi fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta food for the very 1886.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward land for 60 county for the years 1886 6.

anta rgains-said w. Y. Langiord for the verse the years 1885. 6.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward i, hand lot 85, originally Heary now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 66x109 feet, more or less, on Holland street, No. 9: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Pelligrini, levied on as the property of Thos. Lawrence for the benefit of Fred Kremer, to atisfy a lax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta gainst: said Thos. Lawrence for city taxes for the year 1886.

year 1886.
Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 51 feet on Fair street, between Hill and Harden streets, and running back 196 feet, said lot known as No. —, onsaid street, according to the street numbers; levtled on as the property of Mrs. J. S. McWaters, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. J. S. McWaters, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Fair street, between Hill and Harden streets, and running back 196 feet, said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of Mrs. J. F. McWaters, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. J. F. McWaters, and said property for the cost of cubing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

corong and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city for in the city of Atlanta, fronting 150 feet on Jackson street, between Wheat and Irwin streets, and running back 140 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of estate J. G. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said estate J. G. Johnson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of -1 property.

of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of 1 i property.
Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 188 6-16 feet on Walker street between Larkin and Trenholm streets, and running back 290 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Bettis and Eskridge, to satisfy a fif fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Bettis and Eskridge and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 217 4-10 feet on Walker street between Earkin and Tremholm streets, and running back 200 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Joe Bettis to satisfy a fi fa in favor o

street between Barkin and Tremholm streets, and running back 200 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Joe Bettis to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Joe Bettis and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said preperty.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 216 feet on Pryor street between Richardson and Crumley streets, and running back 200 feet more or less: levied on as the property of C. H. Behre to satisfy a fi fa lin favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. H. Behre and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, fine following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 37½ feet on Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No. 45 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of estate James Lochrey to satisfy a fit in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate James Lochrey and said property for the proper of Hunter street, with beigian block.

Also at the same time and place the following described property towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48 feet on Crew street, between Glarke and Fullon streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 60 cast he same time and place the following the roadway or street proper of the city of Atlanta against said estate numbers; levied on as the property of E. Faciola to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estated numbers; levied on as the property of E. Faciola to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estated numbers; levied on as the property of E. Faciola to satisfy a fight in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E. Faciola and said property, for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Cr

roadway or street proper of Crew street with macadam.

Also at the same time and place the following
described property towit: A certain city lot in the
city of Atlanta, fronting 20 feet on Crew street, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back
200 feet, said tot known as No. — on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the
properly of John Frey to satisfy a lifa in favor of
the city of Atlanta against said John Frey and said
property, for the proportion of cost of paying the
roadway or street proper of Crew street, with macadam.

Jan. 4, 1887. mo n

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY JANUARY 31 1887

Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 15% East Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta National Bank. (Richmend & Danville Railroad Company)

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ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD SUPEINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

SOUTH BOUND.	Daily.						
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.	No. 3.					
Rome							
East Rome	7.00 a. m	1. 3.00 p. m.					
Holmes	7.05 "	3.05 "					
folders		3.16 "					
hambers	7.27 "	3.27 "					
ew Bethel		3.41 44					
ummit		3.52 "					
rooks		4.00 "					
ake Creek		4.05 "					
vars		4.18 "					
edartown		n 4.40 p. m					
NORTH BOUND.	Daily.						
	No. 2	No. 4.					

9.20 a.m. 5.20 p.m. 9.33 " 5.35 " 5.51 " 5.51 " 5.56 " 10.04 " 6.04 " 10.23 " 6.23 " 10.35 " 6.36 " 10.47 " 6.47 " 11.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m. ng with the E. &. W. R. R. of Alabama at

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON. Schedule in effect December Mail No. 58. Express No. 51.

... 12 00 a m 10 35 a m 6 40 a m 8 45 a m ... 12 20no'n 7 30 p m Leave Danville Arrive Richmond. "Norfolk 8 00 a m Through trains from the East 9 40 p m Leare Atlanta 7 40 a m LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta (city time).
Arrive Gainesville (city time).
Arrive Lula (city time).
RETURNING. .5 40 a m Leave Lula (city time)..... Daily except Sunday. No. 56. No. 41

Leave Athens (city time)....... 6 20 a m 4 45 p m Arrive Atlanta (city time)....... 10 40 a m 9 40 p m Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kim-ball house. ball house.

JAS, L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass, Ag't.,
Washington, D. C.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass't Gen. Pass, Agt.,
Atlap*a, Ga.

C. E. SERGEANT,
City Pass, Ag't,
Atlaptb. Ga.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19th, 1886

NORTHWARD STATIONS. 5 00 pm 12 15 n'n 2 35 am 7 55 pm 3 15 pm 5 25 am 9 25 pm 4 46 pm 10 40 am Leave Atlanta ... oanoke...

SOUTHWARD. Florida Savaun'n Cannon Express. Express. Ball. STATIONS. Hawkinsyille...
Jesup....
Brunswick...
Jacksonville...
Savamah... ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA. N. Y. Day Night Express. Express. Express. STATIONS.

CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS. Leave Chattanooga... 7 10 pm 10 45 am Arrive Memphis 6 10 am 10 15 pm

Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanta s follows: For Cincinnati at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alter-For Jacksonville 8:45 p. m. and 12 night, alternating with Mann Boudoir car. Pullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at 7:10 p. m. for little Rock and Kansas City, and Rome at 8:00 p. m. for Washington

Leighton sieeping cars leave Macon at 7:20 p. m. daily for Brunswick. B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agt., Knoxyille, Tenn, L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta & New Orleans

SHORT LINE. VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONT GOMERY.

Conly line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. SOUTH BOUND. No. 50. No. 52. No. 2. Daily. Daily. Daily. 1 20 pm 12 20 am 5 05 pm 2 08 pm 1 05 am 6 14 pm 2 20 pm 1 17 am 6 25 pm 2 47 pm 1 49 am 6 53 pm 3 13 pm 2 17 am 7 20 pm 3 52 pm 3 00 am 4 20 pm 3 32 am 5 04 pm 4 21 am L've Atlanta... Ar. Fairburn... Palmetto... Newnan... Grantville. Ar. Columbus, Ga 6 34 pm 11 01 am 7 15 pm 6 45 am Ar. Montgomery... Ar. Pensacola.... 5 00 am 2 00 pm 2 15 am 2 10 pm 7 12 am 7 30 pm No. 51. No. 53. No. 1. Daily. Daily. Daily. NORTH BOUND.

Lv. New Orleans.
" Mobile.......
" Pensacola..... 8 05 pm 7 55 am 12 55 am 1 20 pm 10 20 pm 7 05 am 4 00 am 10 20 am 7 35 am 8 15 pm 11 01 am " Mobile...
" Pensacola...
" Selna...
" Montgomery.
Ar. Columbus...
Lv. Opelika...
Ar. West Point...
" LaGrange...
" Hogansville...
" Grantfille... Newnan TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, Q. and C. Route.

Lv. Montgomery...
Ar. Selma...
" Greensboro...
" Akron...
" Meridian...
" Vicksburg...
" Shrevepors... THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlan a to New Orleans.

No. 52, Fullman Buffet Sleeping car, Wastington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Moutgomery to New Orleans.

No. 52, Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Moutgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Moutgomery to Washington. gomery, and Puliman Buffet Sieeping Cas gomery to Washington. No. 53. Family Sieeping Car free of charge Texas

to Atlanta.
CECIL GABBETT,
General Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen. Passenger Agen General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.
Montgomery, Alabams.
A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt.
Atlanta. Georgia. THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAHLROAD COMPANY. Office General Manager.
Augusta. Ga., December 13th tea
Commencing Sunday, 19th instant, the following
passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Ar Augusta... 500 am | Ar Atlanta... 618

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
L've Atlanta... 619 pm | L've Covington... 500 m' | Poecatur... 72 m' | Poecatur... 73 m' | Poecatur... 74 m' | Poecatur... 75 m' | Poecatu

Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengen and from the following stations only: Groreto Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnell Ctawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Maderal Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Convers, Ithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur, No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper, Connects at Augusta for all points east and northeest.

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ost perfectly constructed and spi equipped line between ATLANTA and NEW ORLEANS, ATLANTA and VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT and TEXAS POINTS. FOUR DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Lv. Atlanta (Ga. Pa.).... Ar. New Orleans " 7 35 am 3 00 pm " Jackson " Vicksburg " Shreveport 5 10 a m 6 45 pm Lv. New Orleans (S. Pac.) Ar. Houston Lv. Shreveport (T. & P.)... Ar. Marshall "Dallas "Fort Worth"

Ly. New Orleans 8 00 pm 10 40 am 3 15 a m 6 40 pm 10 30 a m 1 05 a m 12 59 p m 3 21 a m 5 45 p m 7 20 a m Lv. Meridian .

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Nos. 50 and 51.—Mann Boudoir cars between Shreveport and Atlanta. Pullman Sleeping can between Atlanta and New York without change.

Nos. 52 and 53.—Mann Boudoir cars between Atlanta and New College and Atlanta and Reminer. lanta and New Orleans and Atlanta and Birmingham, and Fuffman Sleeping cars between Atlanta and New York.

For further information call on your nearest ticket agent, or

B. F. WYLY, JR.,

Gen. Agent,

T. Vision House.

A. A. VERNOY, City Pass. Agent, 17 Kimball House, ALEX. S. THWEATT, G. S. BARNUM,
T. P. A., General Pass Agent
I. Y. SAGE, General Manager, Birmingham, Alex

בונעני ווניכבונובני ולפונכ W.&A.R.R. NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

The following time card in effect Sunday, De cember 13, 1886:
NORTHBOUND-NO. 3 EXPRESS-DAILY. Stops at all important stations.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Excey on Leaves Atlanta.

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

Arrive Marietta.

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY, 2 2014.

Leaves Atlanta.

5 55 as arrive Chestance.

Pullman N. EXPRESS—DAILY. NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAIN.
Leaves Chattanooga.
Arrives Atlanta.
Stops at all important way statiod.
NO. 12 EXPRESS—DALY.
Leaves Chattanooga.

Stops at all way stations and by signal,
NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—faily Except
Leaves Marietta. Leaves Marietta.

Arrives Atlanta.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars and Menn It cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without chan No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Louis Jacksonville without change.

Macksonville without change.

No. 20 has Puliman sleeper Chattanood to anta; Pullman sleepers Nashville to American inhough day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without the coach Little Rock to Atlanta with Little Rock to Atlanta with Little Rock to Atlanta with Little Rock to Atlanta w Gen t. Pasy and Ticket A.

Gen t. Pasy and Ticket A.

Assistant Gen I pes, and Ticket A.

And Property of the Control of the C

EVENTS FO

CON

OPERA HOUSE-RO PDY OF ERRORS T EETINGS-CAPITAL CITY LOS

THE

PYTHIAS, AT 7 P. THROUGH

illed Paragraphs A PLEASANT AFFAI ing at the residence of Mitchell street, Miss I. Mitchell street, Miss In few of her friends. I a very pleasant evening these present were the Burns, Miss Emma B. Thompson, Miss Less Southern, Miss Annie Muller and Messrs. E Maditon, Menks Jacks. Back Her Heffer and Verd N. Pax Heffer and Fred ! MAKING RESTITUT

afternoon information to police beadquarters men were engaged in t The boy stated that th on in a house on Har and Collins. There Walton and Pool wer upon the gamsters, as went to the place and It seems that their coming pround when they the game had flown. however, and the tra ously. Success rewa icamen. They came J. B. Broodnax, Jone Wilson, near the house tessing the nimble and quartette were arrested tion house, and a case entered against them.

WAS HE MURDERE a colored boy rushed t asked to see the office directed to Captain Ru manner stated that a Livingstone had been taken by the student Captain Russell immovestigate the matter. Butler street, and me him to inspect the p of the rooms a suit the woman declared ingstone. She stated and had fallen into came to her house lent him a dry suit of brother and kept his call again. The offi ingstone could not be sell is satisfied that h IN FEMALE ATTIE

ventures of a youn men's clothes. It so of emulating this fer the habiliments of a himself off as a gen-Night before last he in the eastern sect nad been robbed; the house and car the faud was detectrated, and he was person who met the about to nab him an lice, but he was not ject of the man is u trance into some pr ning plan and then low is spotted, and less have him befo

HE DE Aboust half-past Leve, who lives at

into the sation ho in charge, that a dead in his yard. proceeded to the p premises, found a 1 a prostrate form. and discovered an the ground dead. Scon a reporter
on the spot. In r
Love stated that t
Williams; that he
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years and had occ
floor; that his occ
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man, who always
stated that a fewr

stated that a few m Williams came intrapparently in good to visit friends and seemed spirits. He w to his room, took f key, inserted it in was in the act of swidenly to the grall went to his aid They applied rest bring back life. In Drs. Divine and rived in a few miold negro man and agree that apoples. The reporter, in sell, entered the roccupied. It was liosity shop." New of quaint and curicold suits of clothes about a dozen h boots. Old show Jugs and flasks we apd edd pieces of lione. The apartilight or ventilatiand damp. It is occupying this rod as he did. The of seen the inside of a fits contents.

In the old negr inquest will

A RAILROAD

AILROAD COMPANY.

THE

T-DAILY

ER TRAINS, NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.

SS AND MAIL. NO. 8 WEST-DAILY. ve Augusta.....9 40 pm Atlanta.......6 19 am MMODATION.

TRAINS. it signalled, stop at

on Sundays.
on Sundays.
evive passengers to
only: Grovotowa.
Norwood, Barnett.
eensboro, Madison,
ton, Conyers, Lithocatur. These trains
points east, southand northwest, and
ween Atlanta and

AM. ALA. W ORLEANS, TEXAS POINTS. RESS TRAINS.

AND NORTHERN No. 50. No. 62.

10 45 a m 5 05 p m 9 24 p m 11 48 p m 7 40 a m 7 35 am 3 00 pm 5 10 a m

5 15 pm 7 15 pm No. 51, 1 No. 53.

8 00 pm 10 40 a m 3 15 a m 6 40 p m 10 30 a m 1 05 a m 12 59 p m 3 21 a m 5 45 p m 7 30 a m

ERVICE, udoir cars between liman Sleeping cars rk without change, oir cars between At-tlanta and Birmingl on your neares

A. VERNOY, ity Pass. Agent, 7 Kimball House

G. S. BARNUM, eneral Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala

בז נינוג עול · R·R· effect Sunday, De PRESS-DAILY.

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out change to Louisville

I. BROWN, Ticket Agent. N ANGIER, Ticket Agent.

CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

ANUSEMENTS-OPERA HOUSE-ROBSON & CRANE, IN COM-EDY OF ERRORS, TONIGHT.

MEETINGS-CAPITAL CITY LGDGE No. 33 KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, AT 7 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY. ciled Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by

the Constitution Reporters.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—On Wednesday even ing at the residence of Mr. G. Muller, 146 West Mitchell street, Miss Lena Muller entertained a few of her friends. It is needless to say that a few of her friends. It is needless to say that a very pleasant evening was spent. Among those present were the following: Miss Nellie Burs, Miss Emma Bechtoldt, Miss Goorgia Thempson, Miss Lesa Muller, Miss Carrio Southern, Miss Annie Bechtoldt, Miss Lena Muller and Messrs. Emmet Murphy, Wivvy Madison, Meaks Jackson, Clarence Lawshe, J. Pax Heffer and Fred Muller.

Making Restitution.—The agent of the Air-Lipe railroad yesterday received the sub-joined communication, which explains itself: "GUENEVILLE, Cal., December 21, 1886.—Pas-renger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir. In the enger Agent, Atlanta. Ga.—Dear Sir: In the spring of 1872, I stole a ride on the passenger train from Galmesville, on the Airt-Line rallroad to Mt. Airy. But since; that time the Lord has made a Christian of me and shown me that I must make retitution for all such wrongs; and praise His agree, it is should take every cent I make while I live. I'll make it all right. But, Oh, it pays to be a Christian at the cost of anything in this world. Not a theoretical nor, a sentimental Christian, but one that has his feet firmly fixed on the Rock of Ages Jesus Christy with the love of God welling up in the soul all, the time. Glory to God for such an experience. I don't know what the fare was, but think two dollars enough. Find enclosed a money order for that smount. Perhaps the road has changed hands since that time. Will you please to see that the right men get the money. since that time. Will you present the money.

Respectfully, yours, saved,
M. C. Balley.

COLORED GAMBLERS NABBED .- Yesterday afternoon information was carried by a negro to police headquarters that a party of colored men were engaged in throwing dice for money. The boy stated that the game was then going on in a house on Harris street, between Butler Thereupon Officers Thomas Walton and Pool were detailed to make a raid Walton and Pool were detailed to make a raid upon the gamsters, and the trio immediately went to the place indicated by the informant. It seems that the news of their coming preceded their arrival, and when they reached the house the game had flown. The seent was fresh, however, and the trail was followed up vigorously. Success rewarded the efforts of the patients. They came upon William Johnson, men. They came upon William Johns B. Broodnax, Jonas Freenau and Willi

Wilson, near the house in which they had been tessing the nimble and seductive dice. The quartette were arrested and taken to the sta-tion house, and a case of disorderly conduct entered against them. After the recorder gets through with them they will be turned over to the tender mercies of Judge Van Epps. Was HE MURDERED?—Yesterday afternoon a colored boy rushed to the station house and asked to see the officer in charge. He was directed to Captain Russell, and in an excited manner stated that a colored man named Jack Livingstone had been murdered and his body taken by the students of the medical college. Cartain Russell, and the medical college.

Captain Russell immediately started out to investigate the matter. He went to a house on Ruller street, and met a woman, who allowed him to inspect the premises. He found in one of the rooms a suit of men's clothes, which the woman declared had been worn by Livingstone. She stated that he had been fishing and had fallen into the water, and that he came to her house dripping wet. That she lent him a dry suit of clothes belonging to her brother and kept his wet suit until he should call again. The officer in his search for the missing man met several persons who insisted that he had been foully dealt with, and his corpse stolen by the medical students. Liv-ingstone could not be found, but Captain Russell is satisfied that he is still alive, and that the report of his murder is a hoax.

IN FEMALE ATTIRE.—THE CONSTITUTION & few days ago published an account of the adventures of a young woman who had been masquerading about the city disguised in men's dethes. It seems that a man, desirous of emulating this female schemer, has donned the habiliments of a woman and is palming himself off as a genuine article of feminiuity. Night before last he visited several residences in the eastern section of the city and sought to in the eastern section of the city and sought to goin admittance on the statement that he was a lone young woman who had suffered sore afflictions. He reported that he (or she) had been robbed; that he (or she) had no money ner a place to sieep. Most of the persons applied to were at first disposed to lend an ear of credence to the playing its story of the willy of credence to the plausible story of the wily adventurer, but, so soon as he (or she) entered the house and came under the glare of the gas, the fraud was detected, the disguise was penetrated, and he was summarily bounced. One person who met this masexed imposter was about to nab him and turn him over to the po-lice, but he was not quick enough. The ob-ject of the man is undoubtedly to effect his entrance into some private residence by this can ning plan and then to rob the pluce. The follow is spotted, and the authorities will doubtless have him before many days go by.

> HE DROPPED DEAD. Aged Negro Man Dies Suddenly of

Apoplexy. Aboust half-past seven o'clock last night Mr. Leve, who lives at No. 48 Church street, rushed

into the sation house and informed the officer in charge, that a colored man had dropped dead in his vard. Cantain Russel immediately proceeded to the place, and upon entering the premises, found a number of men surrounding a prostrate form. He pushed his way through nd discovered an aged colored man lying upon the ground dead.

n a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION WAS son a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION was on the spot. In reply to his questions Mr. Love stated that the man's name was George Williams; that he was about seventy years of age; that he had been on the place about two years and had occupied a room on the ground floor; that his occupation was that of a wood floor; that he was attend which indications. sayer; that he was a steady, quiet, industrious man, who always behaved well. He further stated that a few minutes before seven o'clock stated that a few minutes before seven o'clock Williams came into the yard from the street, apparently in good health. He had been out to visit friends on Magnolia street, and seemed well and in good spirits. He went under the house to his room, took from his vest pockets the key, inserted it into the lock of the door and was in the act of turning it when he fell suddenly to the ground. Persons who saw him fall went to his aid and found him senseless. They applied restoratives, but they could not bring back life—he was stone dead.

Drs. Divine and Harris were sent for and ar-

Drs. Divine and Harris were sent for and ar

Drs. Divine and Harris were sent for and arrived in a few minutes. They examined the old negro man and found life extinct. They agree that apoplexy caused death.

The reporter, in company with Captaia Russell, entered the room which the old man had occupied. It was found to be a veritable "calicisty shop." Never was seen such a collection of quaint and curious articles. There were many old suits of clothes hanging about the ceiling, and about a dozen hats, besides old shoes and boots. Old show bills were scattered about. old suits of clothes hanging about the ceiting, and about a dozen hats, besides old shoes and boots. Old show bills were scattered about. Jups and flasks were lying around. Old charms and old pieces of machinery were lying about likes. The apartment was almost without light or ventilation. The room was dingy and damp. It is a wonder that the old man occupying this room managed to live as long as he did. The owner of the place had never The owner of the place had never een the inside of the room, and had no idea of its contents.

In the old negro's pocket was found a half imptied flask of whisky. The coroner was bried of the death of George Williams, and inquest will be held this morning.

Our \$10 Sate.

Traces sure and overcoats of which none sold
is than \$13.50 and some were good value at
they all go at \$10 new.

man Bros., 17 and
hitchall st. Our \$10 Sale.

WHAT MOSES DID.

A SERMON BY REV. J. W. LEE AT TRINITY CHURCH.

An Interesting Discourse on What the Great Leader of the Children of Israel Did—The Teschings of the Man who was the Instrument in the Hands of God—Large Audience.

Rev. J. W. Lee preached last night at Trinity church on "The Contribution of Moses to Human Progress," from the text: "He endured in seeing Him who is invisible." Hebrew 11, 27. The word endured is made up to two Latin

words, en and durus. The word durus is re-lated to the Greek dunamis, from which we get our word dynamite. The word endured here, then, is no; to be regarded as meaning simple, passive endurance. The idea of dyna mite is in it. There it may not simply stand for stability which Moses displayed, but also for what he wrought. He stood firm and did his work as seeing Him who is invisible. Moses has had more to do with human progress than any man who has yet lived in the race He stands among men with a character unrivalled in grandeur and strength. High hopes may be cherished for a race capable of producing Moses. The human race should never cease to-pay tribute to the womanly tenderness of a heathen's daughter, who rescued him from the sacred Nile. In the fair child, committed by a mother's love to a frail little boat on the Nile, there was contained more of force, than has yet been displayed by any other of the sons of men. To have any adequate compre-hension of what he has contributed to human progress we must remember that he lived in

AN ALMOST UNHISTORIC PAST. Humanity was unarticulate only in a low sense. His work was original and unprece-dented. Yet with all the science and culture of succeeding thus, it has not occurred to the human race, as possible to set his work aside. "The first shall be last, and the last shall be first." In the very childhood of the race he appeared, but the experience of over our thousand years brings home to us the truth that he came to stay. His character furnished Michael Angelo the subject of his

'incomparable masterpiece."

1. His first great contribution consisted in the only rational account of the world's origin ever given to man. Before any book on geology was ever written, before the constituent ements of nature were ever discovered or classified, he gave a simple, succinct history of the beginning of things, which the geologiand chemistries, and botanies, and astronomic of the present time are coming more and more to confirm. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," saith Moses, rearly five thousand years ago. The same say the great scientists of our own gan-ration.

2. He contributed THE ONLY THEOLOGY
which has made progress possible. The God
which Moses declared to be the true God, was
not one projected out of an imagination, disord by fear and enslaved by sin. He was ciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth; keeping mercy for thousands forgiving iniquity and transgres in goodness and truth; keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty." The God of Moses was One who could be loved and worshiped. He approved of righteonsees and mercy and truth, and goodness, and only condemned among men, transgression and iniquity and sin. Thus he not only made more received by the received to it, stipluated men toward it, and occdemned by penalties, the most fearful, all things that stood in the way of it. The theology of Moses is really the only organ of progress. The God's of the heathen remain like dead weights upon the aspirations of men. They enslave men, keep them on the

earth and in the earth. 3. Moses contributed the laws moral, civil and eclesiastical, for the regulation of the human race, In the year 1491, before Christ, he left Egypt with two millions of people. These were only slightly above the grade of barbarians. They had been in bondage to the Egypties and had been convented by their wice. tians and had been corrupted by their vices. To civilize these ignorant, degraded Israelites; to give them law and religion; to organize them into a body politic, was the task before Moses. In three months after their departure

from Egypt he formulated THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

They are at the bottom of all law. They con stitute the fundamental conditions of progress. In violation of them there is only confusion anarchy, chaes. In the observance of them is found the only progress possible to men. Not only did Moses formulate these commandments, but he trained his people to observe them. During all their wanderings in the wilderness he was impressing them with the importance of observing these laws, of the directalamities which would come upon them if they violated them. And so thoroughly did he succeed in setting these laws, not simply he succeed in setting these laws, not simply before them as wise rules for living, but translated into their very blood and bones that the Jews a.e the mest law abiding people in the world. It is said that when Governor Vance, of North Carolina, pardoned the only Jew in the North Carolina parloned the only Jew in the North Carolina penitentiary, who was serving a ten years sentence for manslaughter, he indused on the document these words:

"I take pleasure in stying that I sign the pardon in part recognition of the good and law-abiding character of our Jewish citizens, this being the first serious case brought to my notice on the part

Judge Biggs, of Philadelphia, is quoted as saying when sentencing a Jew for burglary: "You are the first Israelite I have ever seen convicted of crime.'

THE CELEBRATED B. F. BUTLER said in a speech delivered in Boston: "For forty years, save one, I have been conversant with the criminal court of Massachusetts and many the criminal court of Massichusetts and many other states, and I have never yet had a Hebrew client as a criminal. But you may say that was because the Hebrews did not choose you for their lawyer. But this is not the true answer; for I never yet saw a veritable Israelite in the prisoner's box for crimain my life." It is said that not a single Jew was arrested for crime in the first century of this republic. So thoroughly did Meses imbus the race with respect for law, that, to observe law is a part of their inheritance. What a contrast do they present to their gentile brethren in this respect. Many people regard the laws trast do they present to their gentile brethren in this respect. Many people regard the laws which Moses wrote for his people as arbitrary enactments; but they are not. They are not foreign to man's nature, but ware written with reference to man's nature. They were written with reference to human devol pment and progress. If man's nature had been different, the laws would have been different. Nothing is more to be dealy gred in our own times and in our would have been different. Nothing is more to be deplored in our own times and in our own country than the fact that so many have come to believe they can ignore these laws. Corruption, dissolution and death await the people that violate these ancient statutes.

4. Moses contributed
THE HYGIENIC PRINCIPLES which are to keep the race in health. Not only are the Jews the most law-abiding people in the world, they live longer than any people

A thousand Jews and a thousand gentiles, A thousand Jews and a thousand gentiles, dinided into four parts, each reveal the following facts as to the difference in the ages of gentiles and Jews. The first two hundred and fifty gentiles of the thousand who die, will reach an average of six years and eleven menths. Among the Jews, the first quarter will reach an average age of twenty-eight years and three months. Among the gentiles the next five hundred who die will reach an average age of twenty-six years

the next five hundred who die will reach an average age of twenty-six years and six menths. Among the Jews, the middle five hundred will reach an average age of fifty-three years and one muth. The last two hundred and fifty of the Gentiles who live longest will reach an average age of fifty-nine years and ten mouths, while the last quarter of Jews will reach an average of seventy-one years. Not only is the death rate among the Jews less, but the birthrate is larger.

A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN states that in a thousand Jews there will be

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc.

NEW GOODS

THE HOLIDAYS Every artile guaranteed strictly as represented in inspection of our stock and comparison of price espectfully solicited.

fifty-five births, while in the same number of Gentiles there will be thirty-eight births. In Frankfort, Germany, it is said that the death rate of infants under four years old, is among the Gentiles 241 per thousand, while among the Jews it is 129 per thousand. A late authority states that in Plussia, between the years 1823 and 1841, there died annually one in thirty-four Gentiles, while among the Jews there died one in forty-six. Among the Jews twenty per cent reached the age of seventy, while among the Gentiles only twelve per cent reach that age. Dr. Gibbon, a health officer of London, is reported as saying that the life of a Jew in London is on an average of twice as long as that of a Gentile. How are we to account for this difference in average age of Jews and Gentiles only on the ground that the Jews observe the laws of Moses which relate to health. fifty-five births, while in the same number of which relate to health.

5. There are those who imagine that Moses deserves no credit for what he contributed to

PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE. PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

That he was simply the mouth piece of God that God wrought through him, and that the things we are putting down as contributed by Moses, were really contributed by God. It is true that Moses wrote the ten commandments and all the laws which were to regulate the Jewish commonwealth, as seeing him who is invisible. It is true that they were transferred by Moses from the museum to the transferred by Moses from the unseen to the actual. It is true that Moses never created them in his own brain, or evolved them from his own consciousness. Still the thanks of the human race will ever be due him, for denying himself the pleasures of Egypt, thus making it possible for God to use him to give laws to his pecple, Israel.

Moses might have accepted the treasures of

Moses might have accepted the treasures of Fgypt. He might have ived for the seen, the tangible. He might have exhausted himself in living for himself, and for his own pleasure. By such a life, however, his spiritual vision would have been obscured. Had he lived such a life, no theology, laws, or religion would have come to the human race through him. There are great things in God for us all, but we are so occupied with the world that we do not see them. God has something to give the race through every man. But he can only use such men as are wholly His. That Moses had an eye for the unseen, an ear for the unseen, and a heart for the unseen God, we owe to theology, the law and the principles of the religion which bless us today.

The Selma Boom.

Mr. J. W. Stillwell, one of the leading capi alists of Se ma, Ala., is in the city, on a short visit. While here he will make his headquarters at the office of Scott & Frierson, in- the Kimball house where he will be glad to give full information tall who desire to inquire into the new syndicat now teing formed in his city.

An Old Printer

From the Ventura Free Press. Jose de la Rose, who is still living in this town s doubtless the oldest printer in this state, and he claims to be the first to engage in the business in what is now the state of California. Last week he celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday, and is still able to read and write, and walks our streets with as steady a gait as many men at 60. He is o small form-would hardly measure five and a half feet in height, and would weigh less than 100 pounds. He is said to be well educated in his na tive tongue, but is scarcely able to communicate in English. He was born in Mexico, January 6th, 1790 He was sent by Santa Ana to Alta, California, nearly fifty years ago, and established a newspaper at Monterey.

A Wise Conductor.

Eastern railway president—See here, I understand that after that last catastrophe you sent the survivors to their homes in distant states and charged the expense to the company?

Conductor—Yes, isir.

"Do you suppose, sir, that this railroad is a benevolent society? What did you do that for?" Give me an unanswerable reason at once or your resignation, sir."
'To prevent them from testifying before the

coroner."
"Resign, sir."
Why?"
"I want you for superintendent."

Colgate's "New" Soap Washes better and lasts longer than any other. See big advertisement next Wednesday.

No Water. No Water.

The artesian hydrant at the corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets has been out of repair for more than a month, and as no water can be had there the whole neighborhood is greatly inconvenienced and much complaint is being made. It will be well for the proper authorities to have it will not be the proper authorities to have it.

Salvation Oil, the people's luniment, is guaranteed the best. Only 25 cents a bottle

Insure Against Fire in the Westchester, Of New York, represented by Sam'l W. Goode &

Stamps for sale at Constitution. Business office open all

Auction Sale on Peachtree Street, February 15th, 3 p. m., of the Traynham place, N. R. Fowler, auctioneer. Sam'l W. Goode & Co

I will sell good residences on Forsyth, Brotherton, Luckie and Davis streets, at prices ranging from \$1,250 to \$4,000, a small sum to be paid in cash, balance payable in monthly installments. If you want a home on liberal terms apply to AARON HAAS,

36 Alabama Street.

Worth Your Attention. Headquarters for all grades of corn, oats, bran hay, peas, pea meal, corn meal, germ meal and especially rust proof and winter grazing oats for seed, is certainly at Morgan & Matthews, 27 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Their facilities for supplying the wants of their customers, are unsurpassed and their prices surprisingly low. Telephone 274.

WANTED

Capitol City Land and Improvement Co. Stock. The Tolleson Com. Co., 28 South Pryor st. Telephone 136.

Our \$10 Sale. The upper window is filled with suits and over-coats, all of which we are selling now at \$10. We are determined to carry over no odd lots. Fiseman Bros., the clothiers, who push their business all the year round, 17 and 19 Whitehall st.

100 \$2 Washine Machines Free.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

Our \$10 Sale Is making trade lively with us, that is our aim in business; don't delay if you wish to share in th-bargain; we are oferiog. Fiseman Brog., "The Clothiers," whose facilities are unexcelled, 17 and 19 Whitehall st.

STILSON GEORGE MUSE IN A ANDREWN & CO.

CLOT

38 WHITEHA

I AM SELLI

GREATLY RED

If you wish an Overcoat my STOCK.

CLOSING OUT

ENVELOPES. 25 M best quality No. 6 white at \$1.50 per M.
40 M best quality No. 6½ white at \$1.50 per M.
25 M best quality No. 4 white at \$1.20 per M.
30 M extra quality high cut amber No. 6½ at \$1.60

per M.
40 M extra quality manilla circular No. 6 at 75c per M.

35 M extra quality manilla circular No. 61/4 at 85c per M. 25 M extra quality manilla coin envelopes No. 3 at \$1.10 per M.

LEGAL CAP PAPER, ETC. Best 16 pound legal cap per ream \$3.00; best 14 pound fool's eap at \$2.50 per ream; extra 12 pound letter at \$2.00; best 6 pound commercial note \$1.00 per ream; extra superfine commercial note \$1.25 per ream; good 3 and 4 pound commercial note at 50 and 75e per ream.

OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC.

Globe leader files, the best, \$6.00 per dozen; Globe paragon files \$5.50 per dozen; Globe transfer cases, per dozen, \$4.00, and a great many other bargains teo numerous to mention, consisting of blank books, invoice books, letter copying books, pens, inks, pencils, waste baskets, etc., at reduced prices for "days to close out at

THORNTON & SELKIRK'S,
Heade, exters for Figures Picture France, Artists'

THORNTON & SELKIRK'S,
Headq ...arters for Pictures, Picture Frames, Artist
Materials, Ladies' fine Stationery, etc.,
7p under muse 28 Whitehall St.

WILSON & STIFF

10 Marietta St., HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN

Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips& Crew.

Ladies of Atlanta, Read. The first of February is upon us, and hundreds of housewives in Atlanta will lay in a full supply of groceries for the month, and pay cash. dreds of bousewives in Atlanta will lay in a full supply of groceries for the month, and pay cash. Now, where shall I go? If you let me answer, unquestionably I say, go to Thorn. Hundreds also deal on credit just to save a little trouble, pay exhorbitant prices for identically the same goods, and at the end of the month settle up, and are just twenty per cent losers just because they do not investigate Thorn's prices. Now, my dear ladies, just stop and think how much money you can save your poor husband, who is tolling day in and out to earn a competency, and perhaps lay by the foundation of a fortune. By paying a little attention to the buying, seeking those who offer you the best inducements, you will at the end of the year have saved more than you would judge of. Say your grocery bill is \$480.00 per year, by going to Thorn you will get identically the same goods for \$375.00—a clear saving of \$105.00 in a year—enough, you see to buy spring bonnets, shoes for the children and such like. Economy is wealth, and the sooner you make up your mind to patronize Thorn, the better for you and yours. Just think, 72 bars soap for \$1.00. Now is that not a nice saving? You can get 6 for 25 cents I give 18 bars for 25 cents, 1 Fifteen cans sardines for \$1.00, and so on. I keep the best goods in the market, buy more and sell out quicker than any house in the city. Can supply anything you desire and will save you 20 per cent. If you are wise you will have read this to profit. Those in the city who desire my price list will be furnished one upon application, and those out of the city send a l'cent stamp and address, and I will forward one. Be sure and call and save money. Yours, bonjugou will call,

Now is the Time Buy Real Estate.

See Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whis-kies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles.

The following parties are purchasers of the Hunnicutt avenue houses from the Baltimore Syndicate: Dr. C. T. Brockett, J. O. Scannell, J. M. Goldsmith, A. P. Tripod, Rev. J. G. Armstrong, I. W. Avery, I. C. Bandman, R. S. Rust, J. J. Gidiere, W. B. Crosby and Elgin Lochrane. There are but two of these elegant houses left. A small cash payment and a

monthly installment of \$40.00 will secure one. JACOB HAAS, Gate City Bank Building.

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NG HEAVY

UCED PRICES.

it will pay you to examine GEORGE MUSE.

CHAS. C. THORN, Cheap Cash Grocer 118 WHITEHALL ST.,

IELEPHONE 45I.

15 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar...
16 pounds O. K. lard...
16 pounds and rice...
20 pounds choice rice...
50 pounds exist...
42 bars soap...
6 cans Eagle Cond. Milk...
50 pounds any patent flour...
Arbuckle's and Levering's coffee, per pound...
Lemons per dozen...
Cranberries, per quart...
Prunes, 3 pounds of Cities... nes, 3 pounds for....

Notice to Contractors.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., JANUARY 25, 1887.—SEAL CARTERSVILLE, GA. JANUARY 25, 1887.—SEALed bids will be received by the undersigned at
the office of Baker & Hall, in Cartersville, Ga., at
12 o'clock m., on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1887, for furnishing all material and building the "Sam Jones Female College" in said city.
Plans and specifications on file with Baker & Hall,
Cartersville, and with Bruce & Morgan, architects,
Atlanta, Ga. Bids will be received and considered
for each class of work separately as well as for the
whole. The committee reserves the rights to reject any or all bids.

JNO. H. WIKLE,

JNO. H. WIKLE, W. C. BAKER,

Joseph Thompson, EATE OF COX, HILL & THOMPSON,

Wholesale Liquors

ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 30 HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.

HAVE STOCK BAKER RYE, GIBSON, ACME, MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB,

Other brands of Rye Whisky. McBrayer, Spring Hiff, and other brands of Pure BOURBON. Imported Wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other sprittungs, Honor. Imported wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other spirituous liquors.

Baker Ale and Porter, Schiltz's and ATLANTA BEER a specialty.

The finest brands of champagne always in stock. Haveing made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.

HOW TO ORDER. Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Deca-tur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day. 7078p tf

COOSA

Are making a specialty of

Washed Smith Coal,

Which is now considered the finest in the south, being free from all foreign matter. It is now used in the largest

RAILROAD SHOPS. Our mines are the nearest to Atlanta of any, con-sequently we can give as low figures, if not lower, to any point in the south than any other coal in the market.

Address all orders to COOSA COAL AND COKE CO., Trout Creek P. O., St. Clair Co., Ala.

OUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE. QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

Cincinnati and the North. Short Ifine to TEXAS via Shreveport. S. R. JOHNSTON, Passenger Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

INTER CLOTHINU REGARDLESS OF COST! LOOK AT THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS ! Men's Overcoats ... Men's Pants..... Boys' Suits (long Pants) 4 00 to 10 0 Boys Overcoats 300 to 10 00 Children's Short Pant Suits 225 to 600 Remember, these are not shoddy goods. We keep only

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO. 41 Whitehall Street.

Whitehall

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s List of Special Real Estate Bargains For Today.

Office No. 1 Marietta corner Peachtree St.

Beautiful Peachtree home at auction—No. 427
Peachtree street, the Traynham place, second
this side of Ponce de Leon Circle, and Major
Mims's residence, a new, modern 2-story framed.
10 room residence, with water, gas, servant's
room, stable, etc.; lot 50x200 feet, with side
alley, at auction Tuesday, February 15th, at 3
p. m., on the premises; one-third cash, balance
in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. Open to inspection. Keys at this office. Sam'l W. Goode
& Co., Agents; N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer.

For Salc—One of the most beautiful and desirable homes in Atlanta—nearly two acres—all in high state of improvement. Elegant brick house, rooms large and handsomely finished, fourteen feet ceilings, hall twelve by forty feet, large closets, etc.; stables, carriage house and servants' apartments, and best of water. Situated on the south side, commanding a beautiful view of the city. Public school near by. Taken all in all, with its high, healthy locality, is the most desirable place for sale in Atlanta. This place is susceptible of most advantageous subdivision, or as a whole is unsurpassed.

\$750 for a peautiful elevated lot, 50x145 feet, to a 12foot alley; beautiful location, fine neighborhood and only one block from car line, six blocks from ist Methodist church; water and gas at hand. A bargain.

\$6,500 for a nandsome 2 story frame residence, on level lot, 111x200 feet to a 20 toot street; 8 rooms, 2 hells and 2 room kitchen; water and gas; paved street and sidewalk.

Who wishes a lovely home site? We have for sale the most beautiful and desirable lot on Feachtree now on the market—a portion of the residence lot of Major Mims, immediately north of his dwelling, fronting sixty feet on Feachtree, running back 200 feet. Coment pavement fin front, beautifully graded and terraced, all well set in blue grass, and a dozen varieties of beautiful forest trees on it. No such lot to be found elsewhere. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

20 acres on Capitol avenue, this side of the Eist Tennessee railroad crossing and adjacent to the city limits. This is one of the best tracts for subdivision near the city, and it can now be bought at a price leaving a large margin to the purchaser. This is extra choice. Call at our office for further particulars.

\$5,000 for one of the choicest manufacturing sites in the city; is a corner lot, and from s 114 feet on Marietta street, and runs back 140 feet to the W. & A., Ga. Pac. and E. T., Va., & Ga. rail-

W. A., Ga. Pac. and E. T., Va., & Ga. railroads.

84,500 for fine manufacturing site frouting on Decatur street 110 feet and running back 143 feet to the Air-Line and Georgia railroads. On it is a good 5 room cottage, well rented. A rare investment.

One of the most desirable lots ever offered for talk is the east half of the present residence lot of Major Mins. 200 eet square, fronting on Ponce de Leon circle, only 200 feet from the corner of Peachtree and in full view of that street, as much so as if situated directly on it. It will be sold in one or two lots as desired, Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

83,500 for a six room Capitol avenue residence, with outhouses, lot 56x200 feet, between Faiton and Clark streets, near Dr. Rankin's new residence. A great bargain.

92,000 payable \$500 cash and \$25 a month fer new, well built, 5 room cottage on large, beautiful lot on Main street, in good neighborhood and only one block from ear line.

365 acres on the Flat Shoals road, 1½ miles from the ciry. All in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in strawberries, the crop of which sold on the ground for II, 500 last year. All lies well and is splendidly watered. Two good comfortable dwelling houses. A splendid fruit farm. Terms \$500 cash balance \$500 a year with 8 per cent interest.

31-acre tract on McDonough road and East Tenuesser, Criginia and Georgia railroad, and only 1/2 mile from street car line. All lies beautifully and is susceptible of sub-division. Price low and terms liberal.

84.00 for 100 feet front on Marietta street, this side of the cotten factory. Very desirable and the the price is low; terms liberal; or will sell 30 feet front for \$4.000.

85.00 for 0.7 to good roomer lot, 78 feet front, on good order, very convenient to Walker st. school and car line. Terms sery east.

87.500 7.00 room cottage on corner lot, 78 feet front, on good order, very convenient to Walker st. school and car line. Terms residence 1/4 block from First Methodist church; 2 room out horse water and gas, beautifull of the 201 feet, libera

For 3-room cotage remains to the fire streethern to sale—A good paying butcher shop and wood yard, eash receipt so a day and can be greatly increased. In the woodyard is a 6-horse powering and draw cut chopper and all thires needed to carry on a first-class business, whis self the whole or a haif interest. A good chance to make some money.

1880 for 6-room well built cottage on Williams street, well located, and not far out; front and back verandas. Rents well.

8AN'L W. GOODE & CO.

No. 1 Marietta, corner Peachtree street.



D. N. FREEMAN & CO., Jewelers, Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets. -SIGN LARGE CLOCK !-

descendants, think for a moment of the practical value of, in all your life-work, of those qualities in yourselves which correspond with these outward ministers. There is a minister in every man. I know there are those who feel that there is something so vague and clusive in the principles and motives commonly called religion, that for them, at least in this world, they must be as if they were not. Frankly they will say to you, unless courtesy or kindness prevail over candor: "The usual offices of religion seem to us useless and absurd. Why pray when, if there be a God, He must already know best what is best and be ready to do ft without your prayer? Why praise a being when to praise is the very insanity of flattery? Why offer gifts to the Giver of all gifts, including those you offer? Do you not see that prayer,

those you offer? Do you not see that praye

sible, let this cup pass from me. Nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt." The one is the surrender of helpless despair. The other is acceptance of the divine will. The one is

protest. The other is prayer.

So with awe—in the presence of life and nature; the man who ceases to wendor ceases to grow. He has finished his education add to these the faculty of self-devotedness and

you have the foster-children of worship, viz submission, awe and grateful self-surrender-

who gives himself with his alms feeds three

himself, his hungry neighbor and me."

Let us see if we cannot put more prophecy into our work. Let us so value and nourish

those spiritual graces in our souls: submission worder, self-devotedness to a high power; that every day of our present life shall be seasoned with this salt, and the life to come shall follow

At the First Baptist.

"The God-man Speaking from the Cross," was the subject of Dr. Hawthorne's sermon yesterday, founded on the seven sayings of Christ spoken from the cross. The sermon was listened to with attentive interest by the

large congregation, and many were the ex-pressions of emotion as the doctor portrayed the pathos of the great drama of the crucifix-

ion. Said the doctor, each of these seven ex-pressions marks a separate scene in the prog-ress of the crucifixion. A review of each in the order of its occurrence will certainly make

us exclaim with the Roman soldier: "Surely this is the Son of God." Nailed to the cross

on the ground, he was afterwards lifted with it, and the cross was then jammed into its socket in the rock. Here He must have suf-

fered His greatest torture, and just here, all forgetful of self, of the agomes of quivering nerves and torn flesh. He was most concerned

for those He came to save. Then He prayed:
"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." In the agonies of death some may pray for friends, the mother for her child, the soldier for his country, but

Jesus, dying amid tortures extreme, prayed for his murderers. After this he was silent for one

hour, gazed upon by the gathering multitude, mecked by the scribes and priests, not ashamed to add their insults to his sufferings. "He saved others, himself he cannot save." They unwittingly uttered a grand truth. He, who

had power to smite the multitude before him.

and power to smite the multitude before him, could not save both himself and others. So must we sacrifice ourselves to save others. He who shrinks from standing by the right, is shorn of power to touch the heart and mould the secret soul of man. Every voice he heard was an insult. Citizens, soldiers, priests and scribes feered the King whose throng was a cross and

jeered the King, whose throne was a cross and

whose crown was a wreath of thorns. His ear caught not one note of pity. Yet amid this chorus of infamy he was silent, until blended

with the sound, a cry of penitence: "Lord re-member me when thou comest into thy king-dom," reached his ears from the dying thief. As he sank into the solicitude of death, he turned to the dying Jesus and confessed Him

Lord and King. I cannot breathe into language the effect of that modest plea for mercy

on my suffering Christ. Silent amid blasphe

my, silent when they smote him, silent when they spat upon him, silent amid jeers, He was not silent when He heard a sinner's

prayer. Back went the auswer, in tone angelic This day shall thou be with me in paradise." Arm in arm thou shalt go with me

paradise." Arm in arm thou shalt go with me through the pearly gates, arm in arm walk

with me the golden streets. Near the cross, stood, among a few others, His mother. In sympathetic torture, she was enduring with Him the agonies of the cross. Sadly He thought of His mother's future, and to John,

that apostle most like Him in heart and life He here spoke, committing His mother to his

care. There is something tender in the thought that He would have her leave the

cross and be spared the agonies the last great struggle. It was now full noon, and suddenly the heavens grew dark. For three hours there

was darkness and silence—as if tiod was say-ing, "Be still and think." At the close of these three hours of mortal anguish, amid the silent awe of

Heaven, his suffering culminated in that cry of bitterness, "My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" That which makes his death peculiar is

what he suffered when he uttered that cry. It

was not from physical pain, for six hours amid

the worst to ture no ery had escaped his lips. What was it? It was the tasting of death for every man. It was the momentary withdrawal

of God from his support, and the realization of a spiritual death. It was the cry of the lost sinner. It was the taking unto himself the

woes of all the sins of men. And then he cricd: "I thirst." How great his thirst must have been. Some one standing by heard that cry and dipping a sponge in wine, touched

to his lips. "I long to meet up yonder, amid the glorified ones, that one who gave my saviour to drink in that moment of thirsting," then he said faintly, "It is finished," or accom-plished. He meant that his ministry was finished. He came to teach men how to live

inished. He came to teach men how to live and die; it was accomplished. He came to reveal Ged's great love; it was accomplished. He came to show God's hatred of sin; it was accomplished. He came to vindicate the ma-jesty of God's will; it was accomplished. He came to conquer deathland to dissipate the gloom of the care. It was accomplished. And how

of the grave. It was accomplished. And hav-ing finished his work. He cried with a loud

voice, saying: "Father unto Thy hands I commend my spirit," and He bowed His head and gave up the ghost. His body died, but His immortal spirit went back to its home in heav-

immortal spirit went back to its home in heaven. He went to make ready for His redeemed.
To receive one who went after Him—even
from the cross. What a greeting thou, for this
conqueror of sin, death and hell! How sweet
the rest of that spirit just from the torture of
the cross. How fondly He pointed to the redecined soul of that thief as a proof that His
work on earth was complete. As Christ died

work on earth was complete. As Christ died, in triumph so have many since. Dying to such is but giving back the spirit to God. The

shars go down to rise again on some clearer shore. How quick the transition—absent from the body—present with God. The eye that shuts in the dying hour opens the next in bliss. The welcome sounds on the other shore ere the farewell is hushed on this. From that cross comes the grandest inspiration to duty. Helding to that gross the waters divide to make

cross comes the grandest inspiration to duty. Holding to that cross the waters divide to make

me a way to the other shore. Holding up that

this as the day succeeds the night.

protest. The other is prayer.

praise and sacrifice are equally impertinent and



CONSTIPATION

"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and having tried almost everything else concluded to try it. I first took a wine glassin and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful fas per directions) after each used. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued it until I took two bottles; since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, having cured me."—Gro. W. Sins, Assistant Clerk Superior Court, Bibb county, Ga.

"Having led a sedetary life for a number of years my bowels became very irregular and my habit roustipated. By the advice of friends I was induced to resort to Simmons Liver Regulator and I now enjoy better health than I have known for years.—Gro. W. Eckert, Water Dep't, Phila.

AR.—GEO. W. ECKEET, Water Dep't. Phila.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, January 30, 1887—9 F. M. All observations taken at the same moment actual time at each place.

en -	1	1	I	W	IND.		
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point,	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta					Calm		Clear.
avannah	30.11	55		M.			Fair.
					Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Jontgomery	30.02				7		Clear.
	30.01			8	6	.00	Clear.
	29.98	55		S	11	.00	Foggy.
alestine	29.88	63	21	8	18	.00	Clear,
Fort Smith	29.77			M.	Light		Fair.
hreveport	29.84	59	43	8	9 1	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 29.96 44 42 NW 5 .00 Clear. 29.90 58 28 W 10 .00 Clear. 20.06 53 29 SW 9 .00 Clear.

W. EASBY SMITH, Observer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army

Note.—Barometer reduced to sea level and stand-rd gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation

MEETINGS.

Capitol City Lodge No. 33 Knight's of Pythias.

The members of the above lodge are earnestly requested to meet at their lodge room this Mouday night at 7 o'clock prompt; the esquires rank will be conferred. Supreme Representative D. B. Woodruff has promised to be on hand. All knights of sister lodges are cordially invited to meet with its.

HENRY CROSHERM, K. of R. and S. ALOLIER BRANDT, Chancellor Commander.

THE PRESIDENT COMING TO AT-

The Sick Treated Free of Charge.

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Fourteen doctors of the great English Staff of Physicians and Surgeons, who are traveling in their own Pullman Car, will visit the National hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on the morning of the 5th of February, and will remain until the evening of the 12th of February. The Staff will return to Atlanta every three months. These specialists will in no instance take a case to treat unists will in no instance take a case to treat un-less there is a moral certainty of affecting a cure, and hence their success. This being their advertising trip, they charge the afflicted nothing whatever for their services. The only favor they ask is a recommendation from those they cure. These, specialists will not keep any patient in suspense. If your case is incurable, they will frankly and honorably tell incurable, they will frankly and honorably tell your also caution you against spending your money for medicine which impostors usually suggest. Remember these English gentlemen treat all varieties of diseases and deformity. They have had a vast experience, both ou land and sea; also in the following hospitals and infirmatics, viz. London, Eng., Paris, Berlin, Edinubrgh, Dublin, Belfast, Heidelburg and Stockholm, Number of seasons and controlled to the contro Stockholm. Number of cases treated and re-rejected in the following places, viz: Louisville, Ky., 4970, of whom 2165 were rejected; Cincinnati, O., 8763, of whom 5360 were rejected Cleveland, O., 6578, of whom 3117 were rejected, Toronto, Can., 2768, of whom 1165 were re-jected; Montreal, Can., 5220, of whom 2180 were rejected; Boston, Mass., 57665, of whom 4076 were rejected. Office hours: 9.30 a. m. to 7.s0 p. m.; Sundays

10 a. m. to 5 p. m. jan30 31 feb1 2

LADIES

Both Young and Old. All ladies, both young and old, desire to keep posted in regard to the changes which are con-stantly taking place in the "fashion world." A lady who does not read one or more of the stand-ard fashion journals will be considered hopelessly "out of style" in a very short time. A great many ladies do not know where they can procure copies of their favorite publications. Below we give a partial list of fashion journals that can be had at the store of Mr. John M. Miller, 3! Marietta street: Young Ladies' Journal, The Season, Munro's Fash ion Bezar, Reveu de la Mode, Le Bon Ton, Demor est's Monthly. La Art de la Mode and the Deline alor. Mr. Milleris also sole agent in this city for Harper's Bazar Patterns.

NOTICE

Central Railroad and Banking Company.

This company will place on sale on and after February 1st. two thousand mile ticket books at forty dollars each, good for passage over the Central and branches, Southwestern and ranches, Montgomery and Eufaula railway.

G. A. WHITEHEAD.

Gen. Pass. Agt.

IN THE CHURCHES.

SERMONS DELIVERED IN ATLANTA YESTERDAY.

Dr. Chancy Presches at the Church of Our Father Rev. Henry Clay Morrison at the First Meth-odist-A Beautiful day, Large Congrega-tions and Brilliant Discourses,

At the Methodist the splendid and spaciou anditorium was crowded to overflowing at the morning service. Floor and gallery and side aisles were literally packed, by possibly one thousand delighted hearers.

Dr. Morrison announced as his topic The moral uses of suffering, suggested by the text, Wherefore let them that suffer according to the will of God, etc. St Peter 4th chapter, 19th

"Jesus Christ" he said, "is king of the physical universe by virtue of his divine power. He not only made the world, but by him they convert and are continually upheld. He rebukes the madness of the winds and they sink into silence, and by the same wing He stills the raping of the seas. But He voice He stills the raging of the seas. But He becomes king in our hearts by virtue of His sufferings. He came to us in humility, in the

sufferings. He came to us in number, in the form of infancy, and was pre-eminently a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.

A distinguished French writer, Prepeuse, has wisely said that Christ is revealed as a comforter, and it is because of this that humanity finds in Him its rightful ruler.

This mysterious fellowship of suffering unites the human heart and the Christ heart.

"You will bear with me," said the elegement

"You will bear with me," said the clarist heart.

"You will bear with me," said the eloquent divine, "if I suggest that, in my judgment, there is no proper basis for our worship except their idea of Saviorhood. Speaking for myself, I will say that whilst reared amidst the sanctities of a Christian home. I seriously doubt if I ever worshipped God in Christ until I realized that I was a sinner saved by grace. The same is true in the lower suberes. grace. The same is true in the lower sphere grace. The same is true in the lower spheres. It lies at the foundation of all here worship from Odin'to Mohammed, and from Mohammed to Swedenborg. It was the inspiration of that mother's tears and tenderness when she caressed the Newfoundland dog that had rescued her child from the whelming floods of the Mississippi.

Another use of suffering is to restrain from

Another use of suffering is to restrain from sin. The industrious Hollander has constructed dikes to stay the inroads of the seas, the Mis-sissippi planter has built levees to prevent the overflowing of his sugar and cotton plantations, overflowing of his sugar and cotton plantations, so God has armexed penutities to transgression to repress it. Drunkenness would be more common if it were not checked by the horrors of deliriom tremens. Beastly sensualism would be more prevalent but for the loathsome disease that follows its indulgence. Sin of every sortand degree would be more frequent if the way of the transgressor was not hard.

was not hard. Another consideration must not be forgotten, that all right life begins in suffering. Repent-ance has its birth in a Godly sorrow. Some speak of an esthetical repentance that usually comes to naught. The prodigal son lingered in the far country until he became a swine nerd-even until gaunt hunger, whose ribs

where there was bread to spare.
had his three dark days of sorrow in Damascus before the scales fell from his eyes nd the three thousand at Pautecost were cut o the heart and tried out for help and healing.
A wounded spirit, a blighted hope, a ruined ortune, these are often the providences that

bring us to God. If you have been genuinely converted you started from crucifixion before you reached the cross. You wrestled in some Gethsemane before you came to Calvary. Oh, there is indeed sore travail of soul in the hour when right eyes are plucked out and right hands are cut off. So likewise suffering is needful to our continued development. There is birth after birth as we get rid of pride and selfishness, and vain glory, as we ascend higher and yet higher in Christian experience. Another use of suffering is to unite divided hearts. Husband and wife, and brothers and sisters, are sometimes estranged by some mishap or misunderstanding. These estrangements are oftener than otherwise cured at the bedside of a suffering child, or at the open grave of a dead father. No single event, perhaps, contributed more to reconevent, perhaps, contributed more to recon-cile the alianated sections of this country than the protracted illness of President Garfield. Day after day fifty millions of people counted his pulse; week after week the sufferings of the chief magistrate of the nation were the theme of fireside conversation from Maine to Texas. The result was a better feeling and a better understanding between all portions of

the country.

Another use of suffering is that it vitalizes our theology. There is no lack of theology in the world, but much of it is of little service because it has no breath of life. God's affliction providence are an eye-salad not less powerful than the clay and spittle with which Christ annointed the eyes of the man who was born blind. Many e spiritual discernment that is only ac quired in Christ's school of suffering. A man will learn more spiritual truth in ten days in his child's sick-room than during ten years in his business office, surrounded by ledgers and

Nor is it of less useful in interpreting the Not is it of less useful. In interpreting the blessed Bible. Its most gracious promises can only be read through the spectacles of blinding tears. Besides vacant chairs, blasted hopes and other like calamities are better commentators than Benson, or Clark, or Henry. In conclusion, the only way out of suffering is not to go downward amilst roads and transituse and spiders; are on the toads and tarantulas and spiders; nor, on the right to wine rooms and dance halls; nor, on the left to other forms of frivolous dissipation, but upwards to God and heaven. where all is joy and blessedness. This is but a meagre out-line of a remarkable discourse that was refresh-ing and edifying to an immense congregation.

At the Church of Our Father.

At the Church of Our Father.

"And with them were the prophets of God, helping them." Ez. v.12. "Helping them to do what?" said Mr. Chaney. "To study and understand the letter of their Scripture?" "No." 'To conduct a religious service?" "No." 'To wrise a ritual or settle their ecclesiastical policy?" "No." The prophets of God were helping the children of Israel in no such work. They were helping them to build a stone wall. The most obvious suggestion of the striking incident in the rebuilding of the temple, is the practical value of the ministry, the corrolation of bandicraft and prophecy.

The preacher then showed the prophetic element in all good work. Man and nature are prophetic in all their works, i. e. they labor towards some future end or foreseen need.

This was illustrated by ship, house and other of man's works and nature. Providence was cheen; in our beautiful the strikers.

of man's works and nature. Providence was shown in ant, bee, squirrel, woodpecker—the great coal period, phosphate beds and "prophetic types" in the organic world.

With the powers that have built up this

world, thus plainly, have the prophets of God

been helping them.

But not only is their a vein of prophecy run But not only is their a vein of prophecy running through all good work, but there is practical efficacy of the most potent kind in real spiritual prophecy. If I did not believe that preaching had an immediate helpful influence on the building of stone walls, preaching would lose its charms to me. I question the orthodoxy of any religion which will not mix with stone and mortar. If there is nothing in the doctrine which would make a mason ashamed to scamp his work, it is not sound doctrine. The first service on the seventh day worship is that it takes a man out of his every other day self. We only get a lively consciousness of customary blessings by their temporary loss. Unbroken sunshine could be unnoticed light. Uninterrupted business is dreary as a treadmill. The Sunday break in the line of worldly habit reveals in his true light what that habit is, and a man is glad or sorry on Sunday, according as his every day life reveals itself as good or bad.

good or bad.

To this service of stated religion, add whatever clearer view, humaner impulse, nobler ambition, better resolves may come from the work, and who can tell where the work of religion begins or ends, in its subtile interfusion with the characters and notions of the worker

me a way to the other shore. Holding up that cross the everlasting gates are lifted up, and all heaven bids me welcome.

The selections from Mercadante's oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Our Savior," were excellently rendered by the quartette choir. The appropriateness of the music was marked, and it was greatly enjoyed. At St. Luke's. with the characters and notions of the worker on the walls.

Or dropping out of sight the venerable forms of ancient prophets and their helpful modern organ and cornet. The Rev. R. S. Barret

presched on the Lord's Supper. He said—Wherever Christianity appeared this institution was observed. Very differently observed, it is true, in different places and by different bodies of Christians. The different forms came from two sources—partly from error and partly from the manifoldness of truth. Truth is many-sided. Different views of it are like photographs of the Notre Dame. One view shows two massive towers; another the rear with its flying buttresses; a third the center, with its slender spire. One denomination sees in the Lord's supper a memorial only; another a eucheristic sacrifice; another a communion of saints. Our church in her standards tries to walk around the walls of Zion and tell all the towers thereof. This sacrament has six sides; each side teaches a lesson and brings an obligation.

1. It is an act of obedience, not a suggestion; not merely sanctioned by apostolic usage, but commanded. We must obey, if we believe in commanded. We must obey, if we believe in our commander.

An officer began to point out the impossibili-ty of one of the duke of Wellington's orders.

"I gave you orders," said the duke. "I did not ask your opinion. Men and women have braved fire and sword, exile and death to obey the command---this do in rememberance of

uscless."
To whom I answer: "Yes, if prayer means ought but submission: 'tay will be done.' Or if praise be other than honest awe in the presence of unsearchable wisdom, or if the gift to God is other or less than the giver himself. Submission, awe, self-devotion, are not impertinent. They are graces of the normal man. To lose them is to lose one's full manhood. And these are the graces that find expression and increase in true worship. 2. This supper is an act of memory. Christ was too great to crave mere worldly fame, but gave this memorial because he knew the power of memory. A parent's influence lives after death. A mother's tear, a reproachful face, a warning hand will rise like a ghost to stand with flaming sword in the pathway of an erring child. these are the graces that find expression and increase in true worship.

They seem to be equally needful in the conduct of ordinary life. How a man can live a day without drawing upon his capacity to submit, I do not see. A preacher once said to a bereaved husband: "I trust you are resigned." "Resigned." cried the helpless man, "I have to be." Compare with this compulsory submission the prayer of Jesus: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me. Nevertheless

hand will rise like a ghost to stand with flaming sword in the pathway of an erring child.
Do not then neglect this blessed memorial that
smiles upon our virtues and weeps over our
vices. Shut not your ear to the voice that
whispers, "This is the way; walk ye in it."

3. The Lord's supper is an act of thanksgiving, therefore it is called an eucarist. France
homors Napoleon, Italy honors Garibaldi, Germany honors Luther, America honors Washingten. Why? Because these men are saviors. Let the world honor the Saviour, not
of France, or Germany, or Italy, but the Savior of mankind.

vior of mankind. 4. The sacrament is an act of fellowship. is a communion with God, with the blessed dead, with all the Christian world.

5. It is an act of testimony. Every commu-nion service is a link that binds us to the chain that reaches back to the upper chamber of Je-rusalem. Every hand that takes this cup joins hands with the succession of priestly that reach back to those pierced hands of Cal-

6. The Lord's supper is an act of expectancy. "We show forth the Lord's death till he come We not only go up to the altar on the mountain top to see the sun of righteousness sink into a sea of blood, but we linger through the night and watch for the coming dawn.

These, then, are the aspects at this feast, these the lessons, these the obligations. No appeal to terror, no bribe to selfishness, but considerations that appeal to duty, love, grati-tude and all that is high and good and true in

At the Congregational.

At the Church of the Redeemer the pastor, Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., preached the second of a series of sermons on the subject: "Personal Immortality." This, like the first sermon, was most beautiful and instructive. The text was Englesiastes: 12:7: "Then shall The text was Ecclesiastes: 12:7: "Then shall

The text was Ecclesiastes; 12:7: "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." In my first sermon it was inferred that it was the purpose of God that the soul, the conscious one, should survive the dissolution of the material body. Carrying forward the glorious argument this morning, I maintain that the soul is destined to englise existence because the soul is destined to endless existence because it is endowed with powers and capacities not only far transcending its present circumstances, but incapable of even a moderate development in the present life. Let us glance at its powers of acquiring and retaining knowledge, its emotional susceptibilities, its energy of will, its moral and religious nature. Though our faculties for gaining knowledge are limited both in kind and degree, though there are infinite regions of reality which lie above and beyond them, it is wouderful to think that on beyond them, it is wonderful to think that on the level of our powers there is practically no boundary to possible acquisition. You will all agree with me, that if human existence is limited to the present world, man is not only sublimely, preposterously over-gifted. The power of the soul to retain what it acquires and to retain it forever is inexplicable if there is no future life. There is every reson to he is no future life. There is every reason to be-lieve that the memory retains all the impres-sions that have been made upon it. I recog-nize in this amazing capacity a revelation of the fact that God has formed the soul for eter-

nal progress in knowledge.

Consider also the soul's unfathomable depths of emotion. The sudden swell of the heart with a mighty joy or a great sorrow, Compared with the vastness of our emotions, all earthly objects are mean and little. The keenest pangs we ever felt, the highest raptures are infinitely less than our capacity to enjoy or en-

dure.
The beart of man is a sea, deep and broad its tidal waves of passion and agony of joy and rapture, are proofs that it feels itself attracted-toward the heavenly, with which indeed it is in eternal relations. The power of mind over matter, is only limited by disproportionate weakness of its bodily organs. What the weakness of its bodily organs. What the will wants is instruments. In these later ages the mind of man has been gaining a greater and greater mastery over the forces of nature. The mind is asserting with more and more emphasis, its right to reign over the whole world of matter; and reign it will, in that day when there shall be new heavens and a new earth. This power of will distinctly foretokens an endless life, and illimitable fields of immortal activity. Our mental facuties are in the present life, little more than rudimentary. Evidently we are formed for a higher and larger sphere in which those faculties shall find ample room

and verge enough for the exertion of their and verge enough for the exertion of their present energies. I argue the immortality of the soul from its moral nature. In respect to my body I belong to the material world, and am subject to its invariable laws. As an animal product, after a brief endowment with the planet the matter which is lent me, the planet itself heir a mere leaflet on the great tree of itself being a mere leaflet on the great tree of existence. But when I turn my eyes within I find a law of duty which presupposes that I am a free moral intelligence above the iron domain of material necessity. This idea of right, this irresistible belief in a moral order in the world, this feeling of obligation, this remorse for sin-whence come they? What do they mean? My conscience reveals a moral law, supreme, changeless, universal—a law by which I am everywhere and always bound. Such a law implies a lawgiver, a moral ruler, a personal God who loves righteousness and

personal God who loves righteousness and hates iniquity.
Conscience adds to the dubious suggestions of experience the certainty of revelation. The upshot of the matter is this, if there is a just God, men are immertal; if there is no just God, then welcome annihilation.

We feel in our higher moods that to know, and love and enjoy God is the single and sub-lime purpose of our existence, a purpose which is utterly thwarted if we are as some assert, mere shadows flitting across the isthmus which

mere shadows flitting across the isthmus which divides the eternities. Oh, it is not so! This in mortality is guaranteed by the relation which I a self-conscious spirit, sustain to the Infinite Spirit. He may know our destination

There are but four of the Spring street houses left belenging to the Baltimore Syndicate, the following parties having purchased the others: Mrs. S. Hanna, W. A. Wimbish, Jas. A. Gray, Mrs. F. A. McCandless, P. Cook, Jr., and Hon. W. H. Henderson. A small cash payment and a monthly installment of \$30.00 will secure one.

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Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live code.

Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly thanover the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS
There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke,
and the meats are more tender and better in
flavor than those broiled over the coals.
The convenience or broiling in the oven
will be appreciated by every house-keeper,
and adds another to the many reasons why
the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the
Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred
to all others now in the market.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS. to all others now in the market. For Sale by A. P STEWART & CO., 69 Whitehal Street, january mon wed friwky co w

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

a Con and after this date passenger trains will, run daily unless marked it, which are daily example

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